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Established 1887

EC Agrees to Appoint New Chief Executive Board

it to 9 Members

BRUSSELS, May 11 (NYT).—The six European Community member states decided today to reduce the Executive Commission from the 14 members to nine and to appoint a new chief executive board. The decision was taken at a meeting here of the six ministers shortly before the start of a two-day conference on procedure for negotiations on Britain's membership in the Community.

The Foreign Minister Joseph H. Luns said: "We will certainly have our first meeting with the candidate members of the first of July." In addition to Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway have applied for membership. Sweden has asked an association arrangement.

A reduction in size of the Executive Commission is in accordance with the treaty of 1957 which the executives of the European communities—Common Market, Euratom and Coal Steel Community—were merged, and the commission's size set to nine members by July 1970.

The 14-member commission, distributed was three each for France, Germany and Italy, two for Holland and Belgium and one for Luxembourg.

The new commission, France, Germany and Italy will each appoint two members. Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg will have each one.

The Italian choice for president expected to be made known this month. He will need unanimous approval of the other members. Possible candidates reported to be Franco Malitelli, present minister of posts; Carlo Azeglio, former foreign trade minister; and Giuseppe Caron, former minister.

Mr. Malitelli, 42, has been described as a "strong" among Italian Christian Democrats as seen as a not favorite.

EEC Talks Predicted

BRUSSELS, May 11 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Joseph H. Luns said today that it was very certain that negotiations between Britain and the other Community member states would begin by July 1.

Luns said that the first meeting would take place in July, and enable a first working group to take place in July.

The EEC ministers already have begun scheduled in Luxembourg June 29 and 30, which could be transformed into an opening with the candidates. Britain has been particularly interested in having a first working group before the EEC's annual autumn session.

More Attacks Threatened As Airports Tighten Security

LONDON, May 11 (Reuters).—After security was tightened to avert bomb sabotage attempts against Spain's national airline in four major European airports yesterday, a second bomb scare in Madrid-bound airliners flying from Switzerland caused the evacuation of a Swissair plane.

An anonymous phone call to a woman on the Swiss news agency ATS warned: "The bombs carried out against Spanish planes are directed against the one of that country and there are more attacks."

Eight in Lyons, France, police shot an Iberia airliner after an anonymous caller reported a bomb hidden on board. Nothing found and the aircraft was ordered to take off for Barcelona, where suspicious was found.

aboard the Swissair DC-8 airliner here today, and after a delay of about half an hour the plane took off for Geneva.

Yesterday a fire bomb exploded in the baggage compartment of an Iberia plane at Geneva. Two more damaged baggage waiting to be loaded at Frankfurt and Amsterdam. A fourth was defused at London.

Each incident was preceded by an anonymous telephone warning.

In two cities, police sought a woman—one with dark hair who registered a bag in London, and another in Amsterdam, accompanied by a dachshund and seen with a tartan bag that might have contained the bomb.

Investigators from the four bomb cities were flying to Paris for a meeting at Interpol headquarters, the Associated Press reported.

Theodorakis Family Announced to Be in Paris Greek Composer's Wife, 2 Children Escape

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 11 (NYT).—The wife and two children of the Greek composer Nikos Theodorakis have escaped from Greece, it was announced here tonight.

Prof. Millies, a physician prominent in humanitarian causes, also said that French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, who arranged the composer's release, deserved credit for Mrs. Theodorakis' departure from Greece. He was also present at tonight's rally.

No further details of the escape were given either by Prof. Millies or Mr. Theodorakis.

There was no official confirmation from French or Greek government authorities of the report.

Mr. Theodorakis became famous through the music that he composed for films, notably that in the movie "Z," an indictment of dictatorships, and "Zorba the Greek."

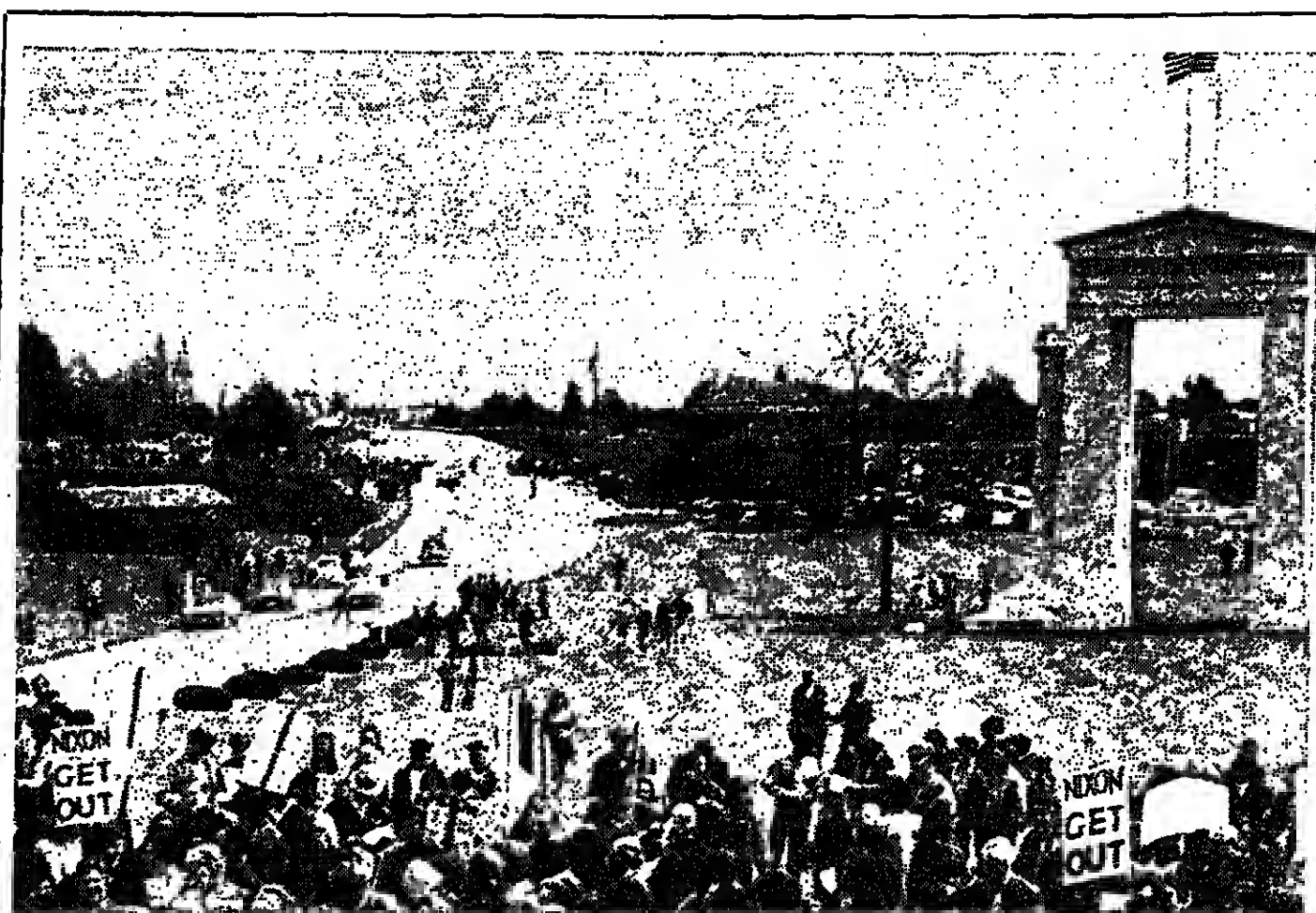
The sources did say, however, that the departure of Mrs. Theodorakis and the children had been brought about by a group of Frenchmen, but they were not immediately named.

Top 2 Reds Seized

ATHENS, May 11 (UPI).—The government tonight announced the arrest of three men it described as the leading Communists in Greece.

The three men, including Nikolaos Kaloudis, 53, a member of the seven-man politburo of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist party, were arrested last week in Athens, Public Order Minister Panayotis Tzavelos told newsmen.

The other two were Zinos Zarjovolis, 49, and Ioannis Yannaris, 47.



A group of war protesters (foreground) gathered in Peace Arch Park at Blaine, Wash., for a prayer service. Watching them were Blaine residents (left background) who wanted no repeat of Saturday's "invasion."

Canadians, Americans Pray Outside 'Invaded' Town

BLAINE, Wash., May 11 (AP).—U.S. and Canadian war protesters held an incident-free prayer service at Peace Arch Park here yesterday—24 hours after irate townsfolk and policemen using Mace and clubs chased unruly Canadian demonstrators back across the border.

The atmosphere was tense yesterday as 150 Americans

joined 500 Canadians for a one-hour service opposing U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. About 300 Blaine residents gathered to watch the service, held under the Peace Arch—defaced by Saturday's demonstrators—which spans the U.S.-Canadian border.

"There was a hostility and fear from local people who were

evidently awaiting a rerun of Saturday's violence," Pastor Bill Solt said. "They saw us as linked with the unruly people of the day before. We were Christian non-violent people who went to a church service."

Saturday's trouble came during a "symbolic invasion" of the United States by Canadians who planned to walk 22 miles

into U.S. territory—the same distance President Nixon has said U.S. troops will be able to penetrate into Cambodia.

State troopers, town police and sheriff's deputies forced the Canadians back Saturday after several U.S. flags were ripped from buildings and burned in this border town, about 30 miles south of Vancouver.



John M. King

King Takes Voting Control of IOS; Company to Get \$40-Million Credit

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 11 (NYT).—John M. King, a Denver businessman with interests in oil and mutual funds, has taken over effective voting control of Investors Overseas Services in a complex transaction aimed at restoring investor confidence in the beleaguered mutual-fund empire.

The company announced that it has obtained a \$40 million line of credit from unnamed banks as part of the rescue operation and intends now to try to resolve its difficulties with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It is understood that most of the shares are being taken out with the Bank of New York, an

institution founded by Alexander Hamilton that acts as the depository and transfer agent for the American holdings of IOS mutual funds.

Collateral for the loan is made up of shares in IOS Management Ltd., which manages for a fee the portfolios of IOS mutual funds. IOS owns 80 percent of IOS Management shares.

The announcement said that "leading American financial institutions" as well as Mr. King will acquire an undisclosed amount of shares in IOS. Furthermore, it said IOS is continuing to negotiate an equity participation with leading European financial institutions.

The company declined to disclose the name of any of the institutions with which it is negotiating, but sources close to IOS said "expressions of interest" have come from ten organizations.

Other informants said that in addition to Mr. King American participants in the consortium are the Bank of New York and the Fidelity Insurance Co. of Richmond, Va., which will name representatives to the IOS board.

These informants said two names were cited in an early version of the official communiqué, but were later dropped out after telephone calls to the United States.

Two Dropouts

The Continental Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago had been mentioned last week as a member of the consortium, but informants said it has now dropped out.

The Rothschild banks of Paris and London, rivals to Mr. King for control of IOS, announced today that they have dropped out of the picture too.

The plans are for the international group to acquire 20 percent of the IOS shares at \$4 each.

This would represent a cash infusion of \$44 million. The company sold 20 percent of its shares last September in its first public offering. The price per share then was \$10.

Mr. King, through a newly formed international subsidiary of King Resources Co., which he controls, would acquire an undisclosed amount of the IOS shares. He is

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved legislation today to deny funds for retention of any U.S. forces in Cambodia, and to bar the use of U.S. troops and advisers to defend or prop up the government of Cambodia.

By a 9-to-4 vote, the committee wrote into the foreign military sales bill language sponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Frank Church, D., Idaho, designed to prevent the widening of the current limited military operation in Cambodia into a broader U.S. campaign to defend the current or future Cambodian governments.

The military sales bill, which was subsequently approved by a 10-to-1 vote, is expected to come to the floor Wednesday or Thursday, according to Democratic floor leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., with the prospect of a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment by the end of this week.

Sens. Church, Cooper, George D. Aiken, R., Vt., and other senators said the purpose of the amendment was to make clear to the President that the Congress does not want the limited attack on North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia, which the President has said would be over by July 1, ballooned into a general war to back the Cambodian government.

Sen. Church said the amendment would take effect as soon as the legislation was given final enactment, and he had high expectations the amendment would pass the Senate and be accepted in conference. The House has already passed a military sales bill.

Gap of Weeks

Since it will take several weeks, at the earliest, to complete action on the military sales bill, sponsors of the amendment believe they cannot be charged with "tying the President's hands" in the current U.S.-South Vietnamese anti-sanctuary operation. If the President's assurances are correct, that operation will be completed by the time the Cooper-Church language comes into effect.

The administration, in a letter to the committee from Assistant Secretary of State David M. Abshire, said that while the "general thrust" of the amendment is in consonance with the President's expressed intentions concerning the limited role of United States forces in Cambodia, "as a general rule" "we do not consider that actions of the commander-in-chief should be subject to statutory restrictions."

Mr. Abshire asked that the language be revised to make clear that the President is free to take any action "which he finds to be essential for the defense of U.S. forces" and "to protect the lives of American troops remaining within the Republic of Vietnam."

Mr. Church and several other supporters said they believed that more than 40 senators are ready

Senators Vote, 9-4, to Deny Funds for Cambodia War

right now to vote for their amendment and put the Senate on record against any expansion of the war or any repetition of the attack on the sanctuaries, with excellent prospects for picking up more than enough added votes to pass it. Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., earlier had said he thought about 30 senators were now supporting the Cooper-Church amendment.

Two Main Objectives

Sen. Cooper said the language had two main objectives: "To prevent our forces from becoming involved in a war for Cambodia, and to insure against our continued presence there."

On the 9-to-4 vote, Sens. Mansfield, Church, Cooper, Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., Aiken, Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Clifford Case, R., N.J., Stuart Symington, D., Mo., and Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., voted for

the Cooper-Church amendment, which was changed at the last minute to include all U.S. forces, not just ground forces, in the prohibition against retention of U.S. troops in Cambodia.

Voting against the Cooper-Church language were Sens. John Sparkman, D., Ala., John J. Williams, R., Del., Karl E. Mundt, R., S.D., and Thomas J. Dodd, D., Conn. Sens. Sparkman, Mundt and Dodd were polled by phone after the actual vote. Sens. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., and Gale W. McGee, D., Wyo., were absent and not recorded.

The amendment bars funds for retaining U.S. ground forces in Cambodia, which Sen. Church said was intended not only to require the current operation to end by the time promised by Mr. Nixon, but to bar any future similar operations. It also bars the use of U.S. advisers or instructors to support Cambodian forces.

Explanation Accepted

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—Most of the 46 state and territorial governors who attended the meeting seemed satisfied with Mr. Nixon's explanation of the reasons that prompted him to enter Cambodia on what he has insisted is a limited operation designed to slay the Communists' logistical ability to mount and sustain a prolonged military offensive in South Vietnam.

Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann of Nebraska told newsmen that the people of his state generally support Mr. Nixon's Cambodian decision and his promise to withdraw all troops by July 1.

"If by the end of June this is not on schedule," he said, "the President will be in trouble, and this decision will have a big political impact on the national campaign."

As Interned Vietnamese Cheer

Rescue Fleet From Saigon Arrives at Phnom Penh

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 11 (NYT).—Forty-seven ships of the South Vietnamese Navy steamed up the Mekong River late this afternoon and tied up in the heart of Phnom Penh.

For thousands of Cambodians lining the banks, the approach of the ships, with all flags flying and welcomed by two MIGs of the

with the operation, Comdr. J. B. Elder of Kent, Ohio, said that all the American ships were halting at Neak Luong and Americans on the South Vietnamese craft were getting off there.

Interviewed ashore at Neak Luong, Comdr. Elder said he was not sure how many Americans were participating in the operation but estimated the number at several hundred.

John Paul Vann, the chief American civilian official in the TV Corps area, the Mekong Delta, flew to Neak Luong by helicopter today to study the refugee situation. He said that most of the Vietnamese repatriated from Cambodia would be settled in the delta area near the Cambodian border, in the hope that many would return to Cambodia after conditions become more settled. This is not in line with the

feelings of the Vietnamese minority in this country.

Mr. Vann estimated that in the delta region refugee camps there was now room for 25,000 new arrivals. The total of Vietnamese in Cambodia is estimated at 400,000, and persons close to them believe that nearly all want to emigrate.

Rockets Hit Saigon

SAIGON, May 12 (Tuesday) (Reuters).—The Viet Cong fired two or three rockets into central Saigon today, a U.S. military spokesman said. One landed near the presidential palace.

A second landed about one mile away across the Saigon River. There were no indications of casualties, the spokesman said.

Observers viewed the timing of the attack as more probably a gesture.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In White House Conference

Nixon Tells Governors About Cambodia Push

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—President Nixon briefed the nation's governors today on the Cambodian operation and heard the governors urge him to improve communications with the campuses.

Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts suggested that the President hold a telephone with college students, an idea the President said already had been made by his staff, and that he was considering.

The governors, who reported these developments, disagreed on an exchange between Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Gov. Frank Licht of Rhode Island. According to Gov. David F. Cargo of New Mexico, the Vice-President said that "anti-intellectuals" dominate many campuses and that "authority" needs to be restored.

Another governor, Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine, reported that Mr. Agnew said it is difficult if not impossible to communicate with "radicals and rascals" are cleared out of the campuses.

Three governors, two Republicans and a Democrat, however, denied that Mr. Agnew used such language, and White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he heard no such language.

The Vice-President's office said it had no comment beyond what Mr. Ziegler had said.

Mr. Agnew was quoted as saying to the governors who urged more communication with students that it was difficult for public officials to speak on campus, the governors and Mr. Ziegler said.

All the governors who commented praised the President's extended exposition of the Cambodian decision and operation. They said no governor rose to criticize the President's decision.

Gov. Cargo said that if the Cambodian operation is a success the administration "will have scored and scored big." But he said there was criticism of the way the administration had handled communications with students.

Gov. John A. Love of Colorado, chairman of the National Governors' Conference, said that although the President did not ask for a resolution endorsing his actions, the governors gave him a "sustained" standing ovation when he concluded.

The problem of communication was discussed in great depth, and it was suggested that channels of communication should be established by the governors, Gov. Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania said.

"It is very clear most of the problems are based on a lack of understanding," he said.

JAMES RESTON

THE PUBLIC demonstration by the students against the government's war policies made the news, but on the side, there were a lot of private conversations that may prove in the end to be far more important than all the public tumult.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—Not everything that happened in Washington over the weekend happened in the streets or on television. The public demonstration by the students against the government's war policies made the news, but on the side, there were a lot of private conversations that may prove in the end to be far more important than all the public tumult.

What the student march on Washington did was to dramatize the Cambodian invasion and the tragedy at Kent State University and open up a genuine debate within the Nixon administration, within the anti-war movement and even between the two on the alarming divisions in the country over the war.

Even before the Cambodian

invasion there was some muffled dissent within the Nixon administration against Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's provocative verbal violence. There was also, within the anti-war movement, widespread but ineffectual opposition to the first-and-bullet activists, but this opposition to the Spiro Agnews and the Jerry Rubins finally broke into the open here those last two sweltering days.

It is not only Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Ruck who is questioning the government's attitudes toward its critics. Other members of the cabinet and the White House staff are now expressing their opposition to the Cambodian invasion and particularly to the way in which that decision was reached and carried out.

For the last few days, faculty

and student delegations from the universities have been closeted with Henry Kissinger, Patrick Moynihan and other members of the White House staff, and also with members of the cabinet. These discussions have led to some brutally frank exchanges in which administration officials, while continuing to support the President, have conceded the need for change in the relations between the administration and the anti-war critics.

Two incidents here in the last few days indicate the rising opposition within the government itself to the President's foreign and defense policies.

Last Friday, The New York Times received in a plain envelope through the mail a copy of a top-secret memorandum from Secretary of Defense

Melvin R. Laird to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other high Pentagon officials, containing Mr. Laird's views of the U.S. negotiating position in the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union in Vienna.

Actually, the memorandum contained nothing particularly new or startling and The Times did not publish it, but the incident suggests that the opposition within the Pentagon has now reached the point where even highly classified documents are being purloined and distributed to the press.

The other incident was a letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers from more than 200 officers and employees of the Department of State, protesting the invasion of Cambodia and the renewal of the U.S. bombing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

After Brandt Bars 'Fascist' Slur on U.S.

SPD Condemns Cambodia War

By John M. Goshko

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, May 11 (UPI)—The national convention of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party erupted today in an angry debate over Cambodia that saw adoption of a resolution "condemning the escalation of the Vietnam war into the Indochina war."

The resolution, which called for support of Britain's appeal to convene an Indochina conference, also came as a relatively mild climax to the acrimonious debate that preceded it.

Several left-wing Social Democrats had pressed for adoption of resolutions embodying far harsher criticism of the U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

These resolutions referred to "creeping fascism" in the United States, demanded an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Cambodia and Vietnam, called for the Social Democratic faction in the West German parliament to initiate a debate on Indochina and sought an end to official payments by the West German government that help cover the costs of U.S. troops stationed in Germany.

In the end, these demands were rejected in favor of the more moderately worded resolution offered by the Brandt-controlled party leadership. Adoption of the motion by a show of hands was made by a sizable majority of the delegates.

The resolution condemned the war and expressed deep regret over the decisions of President Nixon to send troops into Cambodia and resume the bombing of North Vietnam. It then went on to "appeal to the direct and indirect parties to heed the British government in its call for a new convening of the general conference on Indochina."

First, however, Mr. Brandt had to intervene personally in the debate with a plea for a more reasonable tone.

Even he felt compelled to express his "concern" over the Indochina situation, and the party leadership had to accept added language that put the resolution on record as "condemning" escalation of the war.

Although the defeated resolutions were backed by a comparatively small number of delegates, observers here thought it notable that such bitter attacks on U.S. policy

could come from the party headed by one of Washington's oldest European allies.

Only last month Mr. Brandt made a cordial visit to President Nixon in Washington. In addition, the West German chancellor, who took office last October, has had tacit backing from the Nixon administration for his policy of seeking rapprochement with the countries of Eastern Europe.

In Power
The debate over Indochina came as the Social Democrats assembled in annual convention with one of their members in the chancellor's office for the first time in more than 40 years.

Despite the excitement generated in West Germany and elsewhere by the Brandt government, today's opening session initially proceeded at a leisurely, almost bored pace. Party leaders who spoke at the opening ceremonies received only perfunctory applause. Even the entrance of Mr. Brandt himself into the huge Saar International Fair Hall here hardly caused a stir.

Only tonight, when the delegates turned to foreign policy resolutions, did the atmosphere become charged with emotion. And it was on the Indochina situation that raving members of the party's leftwing chose to train their oratorical fire.

Speaker after speaker rose to denounce the "imperialistic" policies of the U.S. government, to deliver personal attacks on President Nixon and to assert that he had neither the support of the American people nor the U.S. Congress in his Indochina action.

"Today's Auschwitz"
The general tone was summed up by one delegate: "Our elders have been criticized for turning their backs on Auschwitz and not speaking out. We are not bound by constraints not to speak out. In our view, Vietnam is today's Auschwitz."

In his intervention, Mr. Brandt stressed that he was deeply concerned by events in Indochina and that his government had made this clear.

However, he went on to object specifically to the term "creeping fascism" in the resolutions offered by the left-wing delegates, and said the delegates should avoid one-sided judgments as beyond the scope of the convention.

He also voiced support for the British proposal and declared that the war in Indochina should not become grounds for discussion within the Social Democratic party.



CAPTURED—Four wounded North Vietnamese soldiers surrendering at Toul Sangke, Cambodia, to American troops advancing in the area, 70 miles northwest of Saigon.

Publication of Laird Memo Could Harm SALT, Aide Says

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI)—At a Pentagon news briefing today, Daniel Z. Hankin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, said that publication of an internal memorandum from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird could possibly harm the SALT talks in Vienna.

He refused to explain why.

The two-paragraph memorandum, as published yesterday by the Washington Post (and the International Herald Tribune), was stamped "Secret... sensitive." The Laird memorandum dated April 23, read:

"It has come to my attention that misleading and even erroneous information is being disseminated concerning our negotiating positions at the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna. In particular, information which indicates the desirability of a moratorium on MIRV and ABM deployment is harmful."

"I do not believe Department of Defense officials have been involved in indicating any positions which could be construed as favorable to a MIRV or ABM deployment moratorium. I want to be sure you

understand, however, that there must be no speculation which would indicate, or even imply, that a MIRV or ABM deployment moratorium is desirable."

Mr. Hankin said he had told the Post Saturday the following:

"We will say nothing publicly which could adversely affect the chances for success of the extremely sensitive SALT negotiations now in progress in Vienna. For that reason, because we want these talks to be successful, all internal documents pertaining to this subject are highly classified."

Mr. Hankin added today:

"In my view any newspaper or any other news organization has the right, of course, in our country to take into its own hands responsibility for publishing or not publishing information it knows to be classified."

"Such a decision in my view should take into account its possible effects. For example, as in this case, the possibility that it could adversely affect the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union."

Tass Chides Laird

MOSCOW, May 11 (UPI)—Tass today criticized U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird for issuing a "secret memorandum" which it said threatens the outcome of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Vienna.

The official Soviet news agency said Mr. Laird's memorandum directed Pentagon leaders to "disassociate themselves" from the idea of putting a freeze on nuclear armaments.

"This venture of the Pentagon would seriously complicate the possibility of reaching constructive results at the Soviet-American talks in Vienna," Tass said, adding:

"The American public has become convinced anew that the military-industrial complex has taken an open line for torpedoing the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna."

It said that the idea of a freeze "has been obviously not to the liking of the forces in the United States which want the arms race to be speeded up. In particular they want the earliest fitting out of American strategic missiles by multiple nuclear warheads and expansion of the Safeguard system."

Souvanna Fears Red Front Will Escalate War in Laos

By Sydney H. Schanberg

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 11 (UPI)—Premier Souvanna Phouma said today that because of the Cambodian situation, he expects an escalation of the war in Laos by the North Vietnamese and their Laotian allies, the Pathet Lao. He renewed his recent appeal to the Pathet Lao for serious peace negotiations.

In a speech marking the 23d anniversary of the Laotian Constitution, Prince Souvanna repeated his rejection of the Pathet Lao's five-point peace proposal, delivered in March, but stressed that he was "leaving a very large opening for extended discussions of real national interest."

"We have always made a point," the Laotian premier said, "of not breaking completely with the Neo Lao Haksat (the political party of the Pathet Lao)."

He warned the Pathet Lao of the "grave dangers" of joining the North Vietnamese and other South-east Asian Communists in the region.

Speaking of the front's desire to "submerge" Indochina, Prince Souvanna said:

"It is certain that in continuing to disregard national sovereignty and to violate the borders of others, and to harbor an aggressive and arrogant expansionism, they can only bring about more serious dangers."

Citing the seizure nearly two weeks ago of the southern province of capital of Attapeu, and other new moves on the adjacent Bolovens Plateau, he said this Communist drive was being made in response to the U.S. and South Vietnamese attacks on Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia, to the south.

New Thrusts
In addition to Attapeu, the North Vietnamese are reportedly threatening Saravane, another provincial capital about 65 miles north of Attapeu, and the government has ordered the evacuation of the town.

By these new thrusts into territory previously conceded to the government, the North Vietnamese have widened, and removed bottlenecks on, their supply routes into South Vietnam and Cambodia, including the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Many observers, including Prince Souvanna, have theorized publicly that the Communists will try to make the Bolovens Plateau a replacement for their lost sanctuaries in Cambodia.

In private, Prince Souvanna has also reportedly speculated that it might be used as a Communist staging area to help Prince Sihanouk slip back into Cambodia in an attempt to regain power at the head of a "liberation" army.

Cambodia Red Headquarters Elusive Goal for U.S. Troops

LANDING ZONE NORTH, Cambodia, May 11 (AP)—Where is COSVN?

That question is being asked with increasing urgency by U.S. troop commanders sent into Cambodia to find it almost two weeks ago.

COSVN is the central office for South Vietnam, the name for the nerve center of the headquarters of the entire Communist command operation in South Vietnam, President Nixon declared on April 30 that it was the main American target inside Cambodia.

But where is it?
"I tell you it is somewhere here, either side of a line running east-west," said an intelligence officer of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division, tabbing his forefinger at a map showing the Fishhook area where Cambodia dips into South Vietnam.

Just an hour earlier an operations officer from the same division, flying in a helicopter 15 miles

to the northeast, pointed out another area covered with scrubby trees.

"COSVN is down there somewhere, maybe near those huts," he said.

The American and Vietnamese forces that pushed into Cambodia on May 1 have discovered considerable evidence that they penetrated the Communist headquarters region. Thousands of weapons, tons of ammunition, medical supplies and food were laid out neatly under tents or in thatched roof storehouses. Neat truck parks were hidden under the trees.

But while the capture of these huge amounts of supplies would undoubtedly set back the Communist war effort for months, according to Americans on the scene, the real prize U.S. troop commanders were looking for was the nerve center itself.

Hopes Raised
In the past week, the Americans thought they were close to it. The discovery of a ten-square-mile area of supply bunkers and thatched storehouses nicknamed "Bunker City" raised hopes.

White House announcement credited U.S. troops with capturing "a major sophisticated base complex."

"Bunker City" is turning out to be a major dump of military hardware such as weapons and ammunition. A similar-sized food dump has been located inside Cambodia, north of the Vietnamese town of Song Be.

The Americans have had tantalizing glimpses of COSVN. One group of bunkers yielded documents indicating that it was once the home of the strategic intelligence directorate of COSVN.

Another place may have been the combat operations section of the military staff department. The rear service staff department and the rear service directorate have been found.

"We are trying to analyze it all, find the missing pieces of the puzzle," a 1st Air Cavalry intelligence officer said. "As we clean each area out, we fit it in the puzzle."

The Americans still have visions of finding an elaborate headquarters complex.

"We have [it] on the best authority that there are buildings seven stories deep into the ground, with sliding doors and air vents," the intelligence officer added.

The head of COSVN is a civilian side of the Vietnam effort doubt that COSVN is so elaborate.

"It is an octopus with tentacles and no body," one said. "COSVN is 15 men living generally apart from each other, with small security forces to protect them."

The head of COSVN is a mysterious man named Phan Hung. One American, who has spent years studying the Communist command apparatus, commented, "COSVN is where Phan Hung is, whether on a motorcycle or on a toilet seat."

A captured document indicated that the Communist command suspected that the headquarters area would be hit. This document, dated in April, mentioned the overthrow of the Cambodian chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and ordered senior cadre to "bury secret documents and prepare to move further inside Cambodia."

Saigon Fleet Pulls Into Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

ture at the arrival yesterday of Nationalist China President Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, to American and South Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia. Saigon has been hit by rockets several times this year.

Earlier, North Vietnamese troops launched their biggest attack within South Vietnam since the allied offensives into Cambodia began almost two weeks ago. A South Vietnamese military spokesman said:

Fifty-five of the attackers were killed Monday in a two-hour mortar and small-arms assault on the American-led Special Forces camp at Dak Pek, five miles from the Laotian border, in the Central Highlands province of Kontum.

The spokesman said 21 of the defenders were wounded. The camp, a series of five strongpoints on jungle hillocks, is manned by about 400 Montagnard hill tribesmen.

In Cambodia, American troops striking at North Vietnamese bases have found another large arms and supply cache in the Fishhook.

The U.S. military command said the 36-ton dump contained several million rounds of ammunition for rifles, machine-guns, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns and mortars, as well as rocket grenades.

The U.S. command in Saigon announced that American troops in the multi-pronged joint operation with South Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia have so far killed 1,886 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. The operation is nearing the end of its second week.

Members described this as "scurrilous and insulting" and asked the government to demand an "apology" from the American Vice-President.

Mr. Gandhi said that she did not understand why anybody in India should be concerned about what somebody said in America. As far as she was concerned, it does not matter at all. I don't give any importance to it.

However, Indian Foreign Minister

Eisenhower Told Kennedy to Send GIs to Laos—Rush

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Mr. Rusk, who served both President Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson as secretary of state, said future historians will study the question of "whether we got into the war too gradually, whether we shouldn't have gone in earlier and with more force."

Mr. Rusk, in a speech at the Park Synagogue here, said withdrawal from Southeast Asia should come only under conditions that would leave the countries there "in peace."

"We can turn our backs, of course, and say the war is no longer our business, but to do so would be to undermine the treaties we have signed," he said.

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News Analysis

Start of Private Dialogues Lightens Ominous Picture

(Continued from Page 1)

of North Vietnam. There are, of course, always opponents of current U.S. policy within the State Department, but in this case the letter to the secretary was made public.

"Our sense of responsibility to you, to the department, and to ourselves," it said in part, "precludes our remaining silent on these critical issues. As the advice which you offer the President reflects your judgment and conscience, we, in the same spirit, offer our views to you."

In our opinion, the expiry of military activity should be reversed. We fear that this expansion threatens the prospects for an early peace and heightens the serious problem of divisiveness at home. For these reasons, we question the recent military decisions. We urge you to seek reconsideration of the apparent direction of American policy in Southeast Asia."

French Shift Urged
President Nixon is now being urged, not only by Mr. Hinkel, but also by other members of the cabinet, to improve communications between himself and the cabinet. In fact, there is now some talk in the White House about urging the President to bring the security of American and South Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia. Robert Finkel, into the White House as chief of staff in order to bring about easier relations between the President and the rest of the administration and Congress.

On the other side of the controversy, while most of the dissenters were still a lot of them around talking, not so much about more demonstrations, as about organizing to support peace candidates in the mid-term congressional elections in November.

In particular, they are trying to set up some kind of skeleton organization that will keep in touch with political developments during the summer vacation period, so that they will be able to act effectively in the autumn, when all universities will be asked to follow Princeton's example of giving time off for student political activity.

Alexander Heard, the chair of the Stanford University who has just been appointed to the President's National Endowment for the Humanities, is likely to see that this new open dialogue goes on. Mr. Heard is not only well respected in academic circles, but he also is a good politician who has made a detailed study of the finances of American political parties. His appointment for only two months, but he has made the point that he will regard himself as an ambassador of the university community to the administration rather than the other way around.

Accordingly, the situation at the beginning of the new year is quite different from what it was even a fortnight ago. What has happened is that both the administration and the anti-war movement are beginning to realize that they are getting in trouble through the use of violence. It has not worked in the administration in Vietnam or in Southeast Asia and is now for the first time being seriously challenged within the protest movement.

ter Dinesh Singh said in the House of Commons that the Indian government had the matter with the U.S. government and Mr. Agnew had given an assurance that he had not "aspiration or reflection of a kind on India's sovereignty or independence of attitude or action."

The Indians were also told, said that Mr. Agnew's remarks should be read "in continuity" preceding sentences in which he spoke of the Soviet Union's "injection" into the arms race to "bring the parties to the negotiating table, stopping the war, stopping the bombing, and withdrawal of all foreign forces."

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"The United States government cannot expect India to support them in their armed intervention in Cambodia," he declared.

Criticism Sharpened
Mrs. Gandhi, who spoke in the upper house of Parliament, on the occasion to sharpen some of her earlier statements on Cambodia, which had failed to settle both rightists and leftists.

"With the war extending into Laos and Cambodia, the whole of Asia is now in danger. While there are local groups parties who are involved, there is no doubt that the Americans bear the responsibility heavily," she declared.

However, she added that it is difficult to see any immediate solution. The only way out, she said, is a series of measures such as "bringing the parties to the negotiating table, stopping the war, stopping the bombing, and withdrawal of all foreign forces."

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WEATHER

ALABAMA	5	6	Very cloudy
ALASKA	22	72	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	22	72	Sunny
ARKANSAS	22	72	Cloudy
ATLANTA	22	72	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	22	72	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	22	72	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	22	72	Sunny
BOSTON	22	72	Sunny
BUFFALO	22	72	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	22	72	Sunny
CANADA	22	72	Sunny
CENTRAL	22	72	Sunny
COSTA RICA	22	72	Sunny
DALLAS	22	72	Sunny
DENVER	22	72	Sunny
DETROIT	22	72	Sunny
FLORIDA	22	72	Sunny
FRANKFURT	22	72	Sunny
GENOVA	22	72	Sunny
HAWAII	22	72	Sunny
HONG KONG	22	72	Sunny
INDONESIA	22	72	Sunny
ISRAEL	22	72	Sunny
JAPAN	22	72	Sunny
LAOS	22	72	Sunny
LEBANON	22	72	Sunny
LIBERIA	22	72	Sunny
LITHUANIA	22	72	Sunny
LONDON	22	72	Sunny
LYON	22	72	Sunny
MADRID	22	72	Sunny
MILAN	22	72	Sunny
MOSCOW	22	72	Sunny
MUNICH	22	72	Sunny
NEW YORK	22	72	Sunny
OSLO	22	72	Sunny
PARIS	22	72	Sunny
PRAGUE	22	72	Sunny
ROME	22	72	Sunny
RUSSIA	22	72	Sunny
SEATTLE	22	72	Sunny
SINGAPORE	22	72	Sunny

Sam Brown Forming Lobby

New Anti-War Protests Planned

By David E. Rosenbaum
WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—In the aftermath of the disrupted, almost spontaneous anti-war rally Saturday, plans are being made here and elsewhere for acts of protest.

While most of the thousands of demonstrators—the police would say that there were “from

80,000 to 100,000”—left town yesterday, it was clear that the demonstration in no way terminated the expressions of youthful opposition to the war in Southeast Asia and anger over the killing of four students by National Guardsmen at Kent State University last Monday.

The leaders of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War

in Vietnam, who coordinated the demonstration with only ten days' notice, held a rather inconclusive meeting yesterday afternoon.

David Dellinger, a member of the committee's executive board, called the rally an “organizing conference” rather than the climax of a movement. Here are some of the plans for the weeks ahead:

● Sam Brown, the coordinator of the defunct Vietnam Moratorium Committee and a spokesman for the non-radical left, is expected to announce the formation of a new group to lobby in Congress for legislation that would withhold funds for military actions in Indochina.

● Many students left here after the weekend intent on continuing the existing strikes on campuses and spreading them to other schools.

● Student activists from around the country are planning to meet in New Haven, Conn., Wednesday to discuss ways to expand the strike outside the campuses to include workingmen and, perhaps, young professionals. While some strike leaders are urging sympathizers to call in sick on Friday, they concede that the time is not ripe for a general strike.

● Students from several universities are coming to Washington this week to tell congressmen and administration officials their views on the war and domestic issues. About 1,000 Yale students and professors, led by the university's president, Kingman Brewster Jr., will be lobbying on Capitol Hill today. A group of Colgate students will meet today with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, a Colgate alumnus.

● A number of military bases, including the Pentagon, are organizing demonstrations against the war for Saturday, Armed Forces Day.

● Welfare and poor people's organizations are planning anti-war demonstrations. A group headed by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Jesse Jackson of Operation Breadbasket in Chicago and Cesar Chavez, leader of the grape-pickers' strike, was to demonstrate today on the Capitol steps. The National Welfare Rights Organization has scheduled a demonstration in Philadelphia.

Looking Ahead to Fall Politicking

Anti-War Students Extend Protest With Strikes, Lobby

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The 100,000 anti-war demonstrators have departed from the nation's capital but delegations of students protesting the U.S. invasion in Cambodia remained and continued lobbying on Capitol Hill today. Several universities announced to let students take time next fall to campaign for anti-war candidates.

A group of 400 Colgate University students and faculty members picketed today outside the State Department, demanding the resignation of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, a Colgate alumnus.

Groups of students from Brandeis and Yale Universities arranged meetings with congressmen to lobby against the Indochina war. Brandeis president Charles Hotelling and Yale president Ingemar Brewster led the student delegations.

Elsewhere, many students remained on strike and many campuses were shut down for the remainder of the school year, but most institutions officially remained open.

Duke University president Terry Sanford said that Duke students who want to work in congressional campaigns this fall will get a week off from school to do so.

Others in Line
In New York, the Board of Higher Education issued a directive requiring all 18 campuses of the City University to shut down for the remainder of the school year.

At the University of Denver, police cleared and then tore down a tent city called “Woodstock Village” which had been erected on the campus to protest the war.

There was no violence as the police arrested 25 persons in clearing the tent city. Most students at the university returned to classes.

At New York's City College, classes were resumed. A college spokesman said that “there are a lot of students on campus, but not any are going to class.”

Many, like the student body of the University of Maine, were voting today and tomorrow whether to continue boycotting classes or return to the studies.

The students' strike information center at Brandeis University today led 450 schools on strike, and it had confirmed that 157 schools will be struck indefinitely.

George Winne, 23-year-old son of a retired naval officer, died early today from burns suffered when he set himself afire Sunday on the

University of California campus in San Diego. Mr. Winne was carrying a sign which read, “For God's sake, end the war,” when he immolated himself.

Columbia University was holding classes, but the New York University was closed indefinitely while faculties of each division held meetings to decide future action.

Classes at 27 units of the Georgia State University system were reported back to normal, including those at the 3,000-student Atlanta unit. At Emory University in Atlanta, student leaders were trying to extend a strike but class attendance appeared normal.

Seminarians' Sorrow
The Chicago campus of the University of Illinois and Northwestern University at Evanston remain closed until Wednesday, but other universities in Illinois resumed classes.

A rumored plan by anti-war demonstrators to shut down the New York Stock Exchange this morning did not materialize.

In Fort Hood, Texas, actress Jane Fonda failed in an apparent attempt to get arrested by military police today for passing out anti-war pamphlets.

“Why don't you arrest me?” she twice asked Lt. John T. Hoffman of the MPs.

He waited until she got out of a station wagon and handed a leaflet to a passing soldier and then said, “You'll have to come with me.” She was led off the post.

Aide of Violence Commission Says Nixon Ignores Its Report

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—The White House has paid little attention to our report or to working with those who work on the violence commission.

“The top aide of the commission added that, when the report was completed last December, President Nixon at first showed some interest in it. But, the staff member said, the President delegated the whole matter to John D. Ehrlichman, his assistant on domestic affairs, and Mr. Ehrlichman, in turn, delegated it to Egil Krogh, one of his assistants.

“What upset the commission staff member about the alleged White House neglect was that the studies prepared for the violence commission contained recommendations on how to respond to the dissent and disaffection of the young.

But, he went on, the President and his closest advisers “did not turn to us.”

“They had made up their minds simply that the kids are wrong and everything is typical of the law enforcement,” he said. “Now they are paying the price of having lost faith and trust in the academic community and the young.”

This complaint about the purported inaccessibility of Mr. Nixon to all but a few of his inner circle of personal advisers in the White House was typical of the grievances privately voiced by high officials in the wake of the disclosure of a critical letter sent to the President by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel.

In the letter, Mr. Hickel pleaded with the President to open channels of communication not only with the young but also with his own cabinet.

What seemed peculiarly ironic to many observers in Washington and in the academic community was

3 U.S. Reporters Are Missing In Cambodia

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Three American correspondents, including Richard D. Ladd, chief Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, are missing in Cambodia and are believed captured by the Viet Cong.

The other correspondents are Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor and Michael Morone of Dispatch News Service International.

The three left Saigon in a car on Thursday morning and were expected back Friday. They failed to return and inquiries showed that they apparently drove west on Route 1 which runs 155 miles from Saigon to Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia.

They apparently crossed the border into Cambodia and may have reached Svay Rieng, which is 35 miles inside Cambodia in the Parrot's Beak area.

They are known to have stopped on route 1 at a checkpoint manned by the Cambodian Army near Svay Rieng. Later, at a time not yet announced, their empty car was found on a secondary road two-and-a-half miles from Svay Rieng.

to Vietnam, who coordinated the demonstration with only ten days' notice, held a rather inconclusive meeting yesterday afternoon.

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DOWNBEAT—Curtis Durnan Jr., 17, struggles to keep his balance on top of a collapsing 12-foot iron fountain in Monroe Park, at Richmond, Va. Young Durnan was killed when he fell with the structure. He and several other youths had been listening to a rock music band when they went for a dip in the fountain and Durnan decided to make his fatal climb.

6 Urbanists Urge Moynihan To Press Nixon to Help Cities

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—Six prominent specialists in urban problems publicly denounced yesterday “the disastrous impact on our beleaguered cities” of the President's Southeast Asia policy.

They said that they did not believe the administration comprehended the degree of disillusionment in universities and ghettos provoked by the President's recent decision to send American troops into Cambodia.

The six urbanists, including two former high Johnson administration officials, came to Washington yesterday to express their views to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, urban affairs counselor to the President and a former colleague.

They were the second group of intellectuals from Cambridge, Mass., to make such a protest since the Cambodia troop decision. Last Friday, 12 Harvard national security experts wrote their former assistant, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's chief foreign affairs aide.

The urban group came “to dramatize the connection between the war and domestic spending requirements,” said Charles M. Haar, associate director of the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies.

The other five are Robert C. Wood, former secretary of housing and urban development for a brief period, and Mr. Moynihan's successor as director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies; William J. Doebble, Harvard professor of design; Bernard J. Frieden, MIT professor of planning; Lee Rainwater, Harvard professor of sociology; and Aloise S. Yerby, associate dean of the Harvard School of Public Health.

The group called on Mr. Moynihan to redouble his efforts within the administration to obtain the urban funds and programs so vitally needed . . . by the poor, the black, the elderly and the disadvantaged.

Mr. Moynihan could not be reached after the meeting. Mr. Haar said that his reaction was “sympathetic—he listened and took a lot of notes.”

Mr. Haar, a former assistant secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, said that the urban group was concerned about “the President's continued isolation from social problems at home and the administration's lack of attention to urban problems.”

He said that the group has no complaint with Mr. Moynihan, “in fact, part of our purpose is to strengthen his voice and his hand to the administration—to call attention to the effects of apparent indifference to city needs.”

The group had two other purposes, Mr. Doebble said. “One was to try to convey how sharp the disillusionment among our students has suddenly become.”

A second purpose was stated by Mr. Wood: “If there is a real determination to end the war, then one way to demonstrate that is to begin a major urban planning effort now. It was done during World War II. Why not now?”

Heir to Reuther Uncertain, Mazey Takes Over His Duties

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, May 11 (NYT).—Emil Mazey, the 56-year-old secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, assumes the presidential duties of the late Walter Reuther within the union, but there is no clear successor visible yet.

The UAW's top officers met here yesterday but still shocked by the sudden death of Mr. Reuther in a northern Michigan plane crash Saturday, did not discuss the future of the union, which has been tied to Mr. Reuther for a quarter-century.

Mr. Mazey is the second-ranking officer of the UAW and assumes the command under the union constitution until the 36-member executive board chooses one of its members to be president. No meeting of the board will be called until after Mr. Reuther's funeral, a union spokesman said.

The UAW is eight weeks away from the start of negotiations with the automobile industry, and even union men admitted that Mr. Reuther would have needed all of his prestige with the membership to win worker approval of any contract.

Without Mr. Reuther and the possibility of power struggles within the 1.6-million-member union, avoiding a long strike may be more difficult.

Mr. Reuther had said he would head the union for another four years, and the men most prominently named as his future successors had been:

● Duane (Pat) Greathouse, a chunky 54-year-old UAW vice-president who built his reputation in the union in the Midwest with agricultural implement companies;

● Douglas Fraser, a vice-president, 53, born in Scotland, who worked at Chrysler plants in Detroit and rose to head the union's Chrysler department, and is probably one of the UAW's most popular officers, with union men and outsiders;

Two other men, once considered potential successors to Mr. Reuther, are also likely to be considered for the post of union president.

One is Mr. Mazey, born in Canada, a militant leader of some of the union's toughest locals in the past, who was one of the early opponents of the Vietnam war within the union, even before Mr. Reuther was willing to speak out against it publicly.

The other is Leonard Woodcock, 59, a vice-president and director of the General Motors department within the union, an articulate spokesman for the UAW, but one who many say defies stereotype and looks and sounds more like a management executive than a labor leader.

The sudden death of the UAW leader raises questions not only about his successor within the

union and the state of the contract negotiations involving hundreds of thousands of workers, but the direction of the auto workers and of the entire U.S. labor movement.

Direction May Change
The direction of the UAW might change without Mr. Reuther. The union is noted for its strong support of political liberals, its stand against racial discrimination, and its efforts to help the lowest paid workers such as the farm and garbage workers. The union's top leaders such as Mr. Mazey, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Woodcock all share Mr. Reuther's feelings on these issues.

But much of the membership is more conservative. Many white auto plant workers, for example, said they supported George Wallace in the last presidential campaign.

But because of Mr. Reuther's success at the bargaining table and his identification with the union from its beginning he could lead the UAW to the left politically without serious local discontent.

Whether his successors without the Reuther prestige can do the same is another unanswered question.

UAW Mourns Reuther
PELLESTON, Mich., May 11 (AP).—Grieving UAW officials yesterday asked all members to join in a week of mourning for Walter P. Reuther, leader of the union for 24 years.

UAW officers described their late president as “an inspired leader” who symbolized the union's “conscience, its heartbeat, its soul.”

To one 30-year, rank-and-file UAW member, mindful of approaching contract negotiations, Mr. Reuther's death was “like losing your best pitcher just before the ball game.”

Senate Likely To Vote In Blackmun Today

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—The Senate appears certain to confirm Judge Harry A. Blackmun for the Supreme Court tomorrow, ending President Nixon's year-long quest for a successor to Justice Abe Fortas.

Democratic and Republican leaders said they knew of no opposition to Judge Blackmun, a Minnesota on the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Senate is scheduled to vote on confirmation tomorrow.

Senate debate on Judge Blackmun was desultory and full of praise for the nominee.

Long-Range U.S. Science Policy Urged

‘Short-Sighted’ Now, White House Is Told

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WFP).—A presidential task force has urged that the nation return to a science policy based more on fundamental research and long-term goals than developmental research and short-term needs.

Suggesting that the country is growing “short-sighted,” President Nixon's Task Force on Science Policy recommended a formal new policy that would set out to meet scientific goals ten or 20 years from the time the goals were laid down.

“The frequently heard reasons why 10 or 15-year national programs cannot be established,” the task force said Friday in a 48-page report to the President, “are not convincing. The central crisis is one of management, of leadership or inspiration, with an eye to the future as well as the present.”

Urging the President to ignore the yearly budget cycle and what it called an “unwillingness to commit future administrations” on science policy, the task force said the administration should begin at once to propose long-range programs for the government's science-oriented agencies.

One of the first things that should be done to implement these long-range programs, the task force said, is to raise the budgets of all the nation's basic research agencies.

Headed by Ruben F. Mettler, executive vice-president of TRW Inc., a huge California aerospace firm, the task force called on the administration to emphasize long-term goals in defense research also.

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Kent State Deaths 'Sicken, Sadden' Attorney General

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said Saturday that he was “sicken and saddened by what happened at Kent State.”

Mr. Mitchell made his first pronouncement on the four students slain during a meeting with a group of Kent State University law school students. He quickly told a group he could say nothing publicly, because the matter is under investigation.

The students met with the attorney general and other top Justice Department officials for 2 1/2 hours in Mr. Mitchell's office. They 4 Mr. Mitchell was courteous and attentive to their complaints about the administration's efforts to assert moral leadership on the domestic front.

The students said they tried to tell Mr. Mitchell, a Fordham alumnus and a 1938 graduate of its law school, that his university—never known for wild protests—was in a maelstrom over Cambodia and the four students at Kent State University.

Mr. Mitchell said he blamed campus violence on the work of “militants” who make up a “very, very small fraction of the student population.”

They are known to have stopped on route 1 at a checkpoint manned by the Cambodian Army near Svay Rieng. Later, at a time not yet announced, their empty car was found on a secondary road two-and-a-half miles from Svay Rieng.

Three students were detained in custody, charged with public disorder. They will be tried by a civilian court later.

The students were arrested Saturday during demonstrations at the Education Ministry, when they allegedly threw stones at policemen who dispersed them with tear gas.

SAIGON, May 11 (UPI).—The government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, observing that all students who demonstrate can't be jailed, today ordered the release of 73 of 76 students jailed during the weekend for protesting school closings.

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Both Aim at Arkansas Governorship

Faubus May Face Ex-Wife in Election

By Roy Reed

HUNTSVILLE, Ark., May 11 (AP)—The voters of Arkansas are titillated over the prospect of choosing between former Gov. Orval E. Faubus and his former wife, Alta, for Democratic nomination for governor this summer.

Mr. Faubus, 60, married a younger woman after the divorce last year. He began talking several weeks ago about running once more for the office he held for 12 years, through 1966.

His former wife, who is 57, suggested that she might run for governor and predicted that she would get the votes of many women if she did.

Some at first took Mrs. Faubus's talk as merely a war of nerves against her former husband, a ploy to frighten him out of the race. She is said to feel great bitterness toward him.

But Mr. Faubus went ahead with his plans and last week bought

time on four television stations to tell the voters that if they wanted him to run again they should give him a sign.

His former wife was the first voter to respond publicly. She told a Little Rock reporter minutes after the telecast: "Oh, it's the same old story. Just a lot of promises. They don't mean a thing to me. He promised to love, honor and obey me and he broke all those promises."

Neither Faubus could be reached for comment. Their 31-year-old son, Farrell, a teacher at Huntsville, said he thought the chances were fairly good that his mother would enter the race. He said he understood that the response to his father's telecast had been generally favorable.

Political observers in the state believe that Mr. Faubus will run, even though his chances of winning would not be as good as they were in each of the six elections he won between 1954 and 1964.

One thing many voters would like to hear Mrs. Faubus explain is how the former governor, who was poor when he took office and received a salary of \$10,000 a year plus expenses as governor, managed to build a house valued at \$100,000 to \$200,000 the year he left office.

The house now sits empty in a woods overlooking the Huntsville Valley. Mrs. Faubus has moved to a more modest house in Huntsville. Mr. Faubus and his new wife live at Harrison, where his manages Dogpatch, U.S.A., an amusement park.

Half a dozen Democrats besides the Faubuses may compete in the Democratic primary for the privilege of opposing Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller. They range from liberal to reactionary and most of them use such terms as "dynasty" in talking of the wealthy Mr. Rockefeller's hold on the executive office.

Mr. Rockefeller, one of the



Former Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus and his former wife, Alta, during former victory celebration (1962).

South's three Republican governors, is almost certain to seek a third term this year. With the Republicans' superior party organization (the names of hundreds of thousands of voters and their preferences have been fed into computers), he would be hard to beat.

Mr. Rockefeller is strong among

the state's Negro voters, who are registered in unusual numbers. The Republicans were strengthened further a few weeks ago by the defection of a prominent Little Rock Democrat, Sterling R. Cockrell Jr., the majority leader and former speaker of the state House of Representatives.

Deadline for Raise Nears

U.S. Postal Union Head Won't Call Strike

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, May 11 (AP)—James Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, says he will not call a strike May 15 despite urging from a postal employees organization.

Mr. Rademacher told the 75th annual convention of the Maine Association of Letter Carriers yesterday that a group called Letter Carriers for Economic Justice has asked him to call a nationwide work stoppage May 15 if Congress fails to enact a postal pay hike.

"I will not call a strike," he said. Mr. Rademacher told the Maine letter carriers he expects an 8 percent postal pay increase to be signed by President Nixon by May 18.

L. A. Teachers Still Out
LOS ANGELES, May 11 (UPI)—Members of the striking United Teachers of Los Angeles voted last night to stay off their jobs for as long as it takes the city

board of education to decide on a contract proposal. The month-long strike has involved about half of the 25,000 teachers in the nation's second-largest school system.

As the teachers' meeting broke up, the board continued to meet to discuss the proposal. One member of the board walked out shortly after the closed meeting began. Opponents said the plan, put forward by a mediator, was based on financing not available and therefore illegal.

N. Y. Newspaper Talks
NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI)—Contract negotiations between the printers' union and the city's four major newspapers remained stalled yesterday, although the positions of the parties were reported not far apart. Theodore W. Kheel, chief mediator in the dispute, said he had no present plans to schedule further meetings between representatives of Typographical Union

No. 6 and of The New York Times, the Daily News, the New York Post and the Long Island Press.

The size of the wage settlement has been reported as the major cause of the impasse. The last publicly disclosed offer by the publishers was an increase of 3.5 percent over three years, when compared with a proposal rejected by the printers. The union has not disclosed the scope of its pay demands but has characterized them as substantial.

In a pressure move at The Times the printers have been holding working hours, for which they are being paid, although they are not performing work during the meetings. These meetings now average 17 1/2 hours of every 24 and have reduced production.

According to The Times, it has lost 622 pages of advertising valued at \$3,117,900 and 24 columns of news through yesterday.

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The Beethoven Jubilee and other items of the 1970 Festival of Vienna

Beethoven, who was born at Bonn on the Rhine, lived and died at Vienna, which is situated on that other great European river, the Danube. This is one of the reasons why, in this year of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, it was for the Austrian capital a trust to commemorate in a worthy manner the jubilee of its greatest adoptive son. The main events planned on this occasion will take place during the coming Festival of Vienna (May 23-June 21). For instance, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will play all the nine symphonies of Beethoven,

conducted by Herbert von Karajan. Besides, this is the first time for many years that Karajan, who was once director of the Vienna State Opera House, comes back to this city, which he had left stamping the doors—in a typical temperamental gesture!

Ulrich Baumgartner, the Intendant of the Vienna Festival, has also invited the Royal Ballet of London to perform "The Creatures of Prometheus," a ballet written by Beethoven, in the new choreography by Frederick Ashton (June 20 and 21).

"The Glowing Flame" is the title of the big commemorative exhibition dedicated to Beethoven which will open on May 26 in the Volkshalle of the Vienna City Hall. The life and works of the great composer will be evoked here by means of paintings, etchings, autographs and many personal objects, lent by the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna, by the Austrian Na-

tional Library, by the Vienna Museum of Fine Arts, the Staats Library of East-Berlin, the "Prussian Cultural Foundation" of West-Berlin and the University Library of Hamburg (the latter owns the original of the famous "Heiligenstädter Testament").

The opening ceremony of this exhibition will be on May 25, with a concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the "Jeunesses Musicales" choir. The show will be open to the public till 30 August.

On the theatrical sector, the Vienna Festival organizes this year an "International Drama Festival" with the participation of theatre companies from all over the world. The Theater an der Wien will present the world premiere of "Le borgne est roi" (The One-eyed is King) by Carlos Fuentes, with Maria Casarès and Samy Frey.

The décor will probably be done by this French artist Pace, and Jorge Lavelli will act as stage director.

The Akademie theater will present the world premiere of "The Suicide Candidate" by the Soviet-Russian author Nikolai Roberto-Ritch Erdman. The Royal Dramatic Theatre of Stockholm comes with one drama by Ingmar Bergman and another by Samuel Beckett.

The programme of the Vienna Festival is rounded out by a large number of corollary events such as art exhibitions at the main museums and galleries of Vienna (Belvedere, Secession, Museum of Applied Arts, Künstlerhaus, etc.), masterclasses for piano given by some of Austria's best contemporary pianists, and also two summer balls: the Ball of Vienna University and the Ball of the Concordia Press Club (at the City Hall).

Bulgaria attracts 'Tourists'

Bulgaria, one of the most recent countries to make its name as a tourist attraction, has fast become one of the most popular. This beautiful country with its picturesque mountains, lush green valleys, golden beaches and appealing climate offers ideal circumstances for vacationers, from mountain climbers, skiers and other sport lovers to those who seek refreshment at her delightful health resorts and mineral springs.

The towns of Bulgaria are full of monuments to a rich and varied history. Her geographical situation and climate attracted numerous foreign conquerors and the observant traveler will find many traces of Thracian, Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine and Turkish rule alongside the achievements of Slavic-Bulgarian culture.

In the capital city of Sofia you will want to visit the fourth century Sveti-Georgi Church, the 8th century Sveta Sofia Church, the Banya Bashi mosque from the years of Ottoman rule and the Alexander Nevski Memorial Church with its golden domes. Only 15 miles from Sofia is the exotically beautiful Rila Monastery, a masterpiece of Bulgarian architecture housing a rich collection of art treasures.

The international fair town of Plovdiv fascinates history lovers with her old buildings and fine museums, among them the Archaeological and the Ethnographic Museums. The former exhibits the famous Panagyurishte treasure—6,165 grams of solid gold dating back to the third century B.C.

When you visit Varna do not miss the nearby natural wonder, the so-called "Stone Forest," which consists of stone columns up to 24 feet high, carved out of rock by erosion in prehistoric times.

Bulgarians are justly proud of the famous Rose Valley with its enchanting little villages and myriad rose gardens. While taking in the landscape and observing folk dances and other folk customs here, be sure to visit Kabanlik where over 1,000 different kinds of roses are cultivated.

Along the Black Sea coast are scattered countless lovely bathing resorts. To mention only a few: Druzhba (Friendship), Slatina Pishane (Golden Sand) and Slazhevo Brjag (Sun Beach) offer you all the prerequisites of a truly refreshing vacation—fine weather, beautiful beaches, good hotels and restaurants and all kinds of entertainment.

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Labor Unrest Grows Teachers, Rail Workers Plan Nationwide Strikes in Italy

ROME, May 11 (AP).—Labor unrest intensified in Italy today as Rome garbage collectors and bus drivers went on strike.

Pedal to Make Left Foot Happy

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—A last British motorists have a gadget dedicated to do absolutely nothing except keep their left foot from feeling bored and unneeded.

J.S. Will Halve Size of Latin Military Missions

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—The United States plans to cut the size of its permanent military missions in Latin America nearly one-half within the next year.

schoolteachers scheduled to strike just before final exams.

A strike by 40,000 top bureaucrats went into its third day. The strike is scheduled to continue until major reforms are adopted.

Gregorian Pontifical University in Rome had its first strike in its 400-year history. Its 40 non-teaching non-clerical employees walked out to protest low pay and what they called the university's "paternalistic" attitude toward them.

Rail Strike Planned

Italian railroad workers planned a 24-hour strike to start at 9 p.m. tomorrow and end at 9 p.m. Wednesday. They were demanding that the government adhere more closely to the terms of recent contract agreements.

The men who sweep the streets and collect the garbage in Rome struck once again today. They said that they would not work until Friday.

Various categories of high-school and elementary school teachers will strike on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They threatened to quit work for the rest of the year, jeopardizing the final examinations their students need to pass to be promoted.

At the Vatican, several hundred nurses who claimed that they were being "exploited" by a Roman Catholic medical center demonstrated under Pope Paul's window today.

The men and women nurses, as well as a few students who joined the protest, gathered around the obelisk in St. Peter's Square and asked to see the Vatican Secretary of State, Jean Cardinal Villot. Italian police first barred their way into the square and then let them enter.

The nurses work for the Gemelli Polyclinic of the University of the Sacred Heart in Rome.

Spokesmen said that 700 nurses at the polyclinic were seeking Vatican intervention to obtain a regular hospital contract, 30 days vacation a year and less "authoritarian" methods of dealing with the medical center's work force.

An official of the Vatican Secretariat said two of the demonstrators and heard their grievances.

European Union Urged To Admit 3 Countries

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—A proposal to invite Ireland, Denmark and Norway to join the Western European Union was made today in the WEU's political committee.

A Belgian Socialist Christian senator, Hubert Luyckx, told the committee that the WEU, a defense organization grouping the six Common Market members and Britain, should include all countries seeking admission to the European Economic Community.



SCORCHED RUIN—The supermarket at Venissieux, a suburb of Lyons, which was destroyed by fire yesterday.

2 Night Watchmen Die in Fire At Supermarket Near Lyons

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—Two night watchmen died today in a pre-dawn fire which destroyed a supermarket outside Lyons in eastern France. Police said they were considering the possibility of sabotage.

Investigation of the fire which destroyed the 107,000-square-foot supermarket at Venissieux, near Lyons, coincided with police reports of two terrorist acts from other spots in eastern France, hotbeds of the current wave of sabotage, and one from Paris.

Police said a bomb damaged an electric power line at Beaune-le-Dam, in the Doubs Department, while a group of persons attempted to set fire to the door of a police station at Nancy.

In Paris, unknown persons sprayed gasoline on the floor of a private school in the 15th Arrondissement, causing serious damage to the building.

Security measures throughout France have been strengthened on orders from Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin to counter the rash of attacks against public utilities.

The orders from the Interior Ministry went out over the weekend to prefects of all French departments following continued violence against public property.

Justice Minister René Pleven warned in a speech at St. Briac, Brittany, last night that "violence will not pay."

As he spoke, the government was counting up a week of at least 20 bomb attempts against public and private buildings throughout France and a fire in the cellars of the famed Sacre Coeur Church in Paris.

Erik Nelson, 81, Aviation Pioneer, Dies in Honolulu

HONOLULU, May 11 (AP).—Erik Nelson, 81, an aviation pioneer and a pilot on the first round-the-world airplane flight in 1924, died here Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Nelson moved to Hawaii in 1955 after a 40-year career in aviation.

The historic flight, around the world, which consisted of a series of hops, began and ended at Santa Monica, Calif., and took 66 months and six days, with 371 hours in the air.

Mr. Nelson was then an officer in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He retired as a USAF brigadier-general. Born in Stockholm, he was first noted for his flying achievements in 1919 on piloting a plane that allowed a photographer to take the first aerial views of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Mr. Nelson was later a technical adviser for Scandinavian Airlines System.

By Hazel

LONDON, May 11 (Reuters).—British film and stage actress Hazel, 43, died yesterday a week after being knocked unconscious by an intruder in her London flat.

Miss Hazel, co-starring with Albee in the stage musical "Fiddler on the Roof," died on the way to a hospital after collapsing while hunching with friends in London.

Miss Hazel was once known as the owner of the longest legs in show business and as Britain's answer to Hollywood's Betty Grable. She starred in the stage hits "Lock Up Your Daughters," "No Strings," and "Charlie Girl."

Col. Pierre Bourgeois

PARIS, May 11 (Reuters).—Col. Pierre Bourgeois, 62, a Gaullist deputy who led the Free French parachute unit in World War II, died here last night—five days after giving up his parliamentary seat.

Col. Bourgeois, who lost an arm in the war, was among the first men to parachute into France during the German retreat in 1944.

Elected to the National Assembly in 1958, he played an active part in the Council of Europe. He resigned as a deputy last week for health reasons. A by-election for his Paris seat will be held June 7.

Israelis in U.K. Stage Sit-Down For Arab Rights

LONDON, May 11 (UPI).—A group of Israeli citizens began a 24-hour sit-down hunger strike today in front of the Israeli Embassy to protest the detention without charges of Arabs living in Israel.

One of the strikers, Moshe Nachover, 30, said the action, which coincides with Israel's Independence Day, was in solidarity with Arab prisoners jailed without charges who are staging a hunger strike in a prison in Haifa.

Mr. Nachover said there were an estimated 1000 Arab Israelis currently being held without trial or charges in Israel.

Saudis Ban All Imports of Syrian Goods

BEIRUT, May 11 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia today banned the entry of Syrian products and goods into its territory, Saudi Embassy sources said here tonight.

The sources said that the ban, which also covered Syrian cars, was a countermeasure to Syria's refusal to permit the repair of a pipeline of the trans-Arabian pipeline (Tapline) company, damaged by a bulldozer in South Syria May 3.

The damaged pipeline, still out of operation, links the company's oil fields in Saudi Arabia to its Mediterranean terminal in Lebanon, passing through Jordanian and Syrian territory.

No official figures are available here on the value of Syrian goods and products or the number of cars which will be affected by the ban.

An official Saudi statement last Saturday accused Syria of preventing the repair of the line and said that Syrian authorities were "implementing a plan" aimed at sapping Saudi Arabia's ability to provide financial support to other Arab countries in direct conflict with Israel.

Saudi Arabia pays \$120 million a year in aid to Egypt and Jordan "until the traces of the (Israeli) aggression are removed."

The pipeline carries about 20,000 tons of crude oil daily from Saudi Arabia to the oil terminal at Sidon, Lebanon.

A Tapline spokesman in Beirut said the Syrian authorities informed the company that the repair of the pipeline was "dangerous and unsafe at present."

U.S. Envoy's House In Beirut Blasted

BEIRUT, May 11 (UPI).—Police posted extra security guards on the residence of U.S. Ambassador Dwight D. Porter today after two explosions rocked the house last night.

An embassy spokesman said unknown men lobbed explosives, apparently hand grenades, into an area adjoining the back of the residence at Yareh, north of Beirut.

One security man was slightly hurt, the spokesman said, but the explosions caused no damage. Mr. Porter was at home at the time.

Philadelphia Blast Kills 5

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (UPI).—An A. Lante Rightfield Co. oil refinery in South Philadelphia was ripped today by an explosion that killed at least five workers and injured about 15 others.

Israel Shows Off Missiles On Its Independence Day

JERUSALEM, May 11 (Reuters).—Israel celebrated its 22d independence anniversary today with a naval guided missile display, a fly-past of jets and two routine air strikes against Egypt.

Stringent security precautions were in force throughout the country against Arab guerrilla sabotage attempts. All police leaves were canceled.

But the only incident reported by late afternoon was the wounding of a border policeman when his patrol came under fire from Jordanian territory.

The highlight of this year's celebrations was the first public showing of the Israeli-made Gabriel sea-to-sea guided missile, designed to sink enemy ships at long range.

Hundreds of thousands of cheering Israelis massed along an 80-mile stretch of coast from Haifa to Ashdod as a flotilla of six French-built Saar gunboats, each equipped with eight Gabriels, sailed past in salute to the anniversary.

But the air force's contribution was no less enthusiastically received as eight formations of Phantom fighter-bombers, Skyhawks and Fouga-Magisters roared over the country's main towns, trailing plumes of blue and white—the national colors.

It was the first time the Phantom, the most powerful plane in Israel's arsenal, has taken part in an independence day fly past.

On the ground, the army put on show armor and artillery, including captured Soviet-built tanks and an Israeli-modified Patton tank.

But there was no military parade this year. Instead, thousands of members of the paramilitary Gadsca cadets marched through the streets of Jerusalem.

At a ceremony in Jerusalem, Premier Golda Meir said that this year Israel's joy was complete because of continuing hostilities. But she added: "We shall stand fast because this is the place, this is the homeland and there is no other, and this we shall defend."

The two air strikes against Egyptian military targets in the northern sector of the Suez Canal reminded Israelis on their national holiday of the continuing warfare along the cease-fire lines.

A military spokesman said all planes returned safely to base from both of today's strikes, each of which lasted half an hour.

[An Egyptian military spokesman in Cairo claimed Egyptian fighters shot down an Israeli plane over the northern sector of the Suez Canal.

All Egyptian planes returned safely, the Egyptian spokesman said.]

Prisoner Returned

BEIRUT, May 11 (UPI).—Lebanese authorities today turned over to Israel a prisoner kidnapped by Arab guerrillas last Saturday, according to Beirut security sources.

The prisoner, described as an Israeli Arab, was captured during a raid on Upper Galilee by guerrillas of the el-Fatah organization.

Earlier today the guerrillas had handed the prisoner to Lebanese Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt.

Security sources said the prisoner was turned over to Israel through the International Red Cross and United Nations truce observers.

East Bloc Meets Today On Economy

Premiers to Discuss Integration Progress

WARSAW, May 11 (Reuters).—Deputy premiers of eight Communist countries prepared here today for a summit meeting opening tomorrow to review 12 months of limited progress toward Eastern European economic integration.

The official Polish news agency PAP said the vice-premiers met to discuss tasks connected with the 24th session of Comecon, the Communist economic coordinating and trading group, but gave no further details. Nikolai Fyodorov, Comecon's Soviet secretary, also attended the meeting.

The deputy premiers are their countries' permanent representatives to Comecon, which has its headquarters in Moscow. The group includes the seven Eastern European countries and Mongolia.

Later today premiers of the member countries began arriving in Warsaw to head delegations of top planners, finance and foreign trade ministers at the three-day session.

They will take stock of work to date by commissions and working groups on a draft for a phased program covering economic, legal, and organizational aspects of integration, the Polish Communist party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, said today.

But observers here believed major decisions were unlikely, and integration remained a distant goal.

West Reds to Meet

PARIS, May 11 (AP).—Western European Communist parties will meet here Friday to study means of "reinforcing the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Indo-China," the French party announced today. The meeting is at the initiative of the Italian and French parties.

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Reuther and Labor

The tragedy that sent Walter Reuther down in flames did more than put a flaming period to a colorful career. In a sense, and to some degree, it was a funeral pyre for labor in politics. Not altogether, of course; organized labor will continue to help its political friends and fight its enemies. But Walter Reuther came closer to shaping unions into something resembling the Labor parties, and Social Democratic parties, of Europe than any of his contemporaries. And if there is to be a successor, he has not yet emerged above the horizon of contract fights and strikes.

Reuther was a product of the great battles to organize American labor during the Depression. He was, perhaps, second only to John L. Lewis in that struggle—and he cast a longer shadow. He had a questing mind, as well as great personal courage, and he saw in labor a mighty social force. His nemesis, curiously enough, was his own success in organizing labor, and in winning for it legislative and general public sanction. For like the French peasant, after it had won a stake in the land through the Revolution, the American worker—the organized worker—has become a conservative force in the land. He is ready to strike for more pay and perquisites, he is ready to fight and vote for the right to strike—but always within the system. He will reject efforts to bring new groups within the rights he enjoys, he scorns student rebels, and grumbles over taxes. And Walter Reuther, in his later years, was more preoccupied—at least on the surface—with power than with his long-held goals of power.

Reuther fought against the entrenched leadership of the AFL-CIO and broke with the organization he had done so much to create, to ally with the more rebellious Teamsters. Perhaps this alliance might have been a catalyst for some new labor influence in government at large. The omens, however, are against such a development in the area controlled by the auto workers and the Teamsters. It may yet emerge from the newer, more intellectualized groups, such as the teachers or government employees generally.

But the prevailing mood of the American worker, white collar and blue, is group gain rather than community action. There are few Reuthers on the scene to command wide, deep allegiance; more rank-and-file rebels can summon up support against any leadership. The unity won with so much difficulty during the New Deal, and so strongly represented in Franklin D. Roosevelt's coalition, has fragmented, and only puts in an appearance when there seems to be some common threat.

Walter Reuther was viewed, in his heyday, as a threat to the American system—a reversal of the trend which Samuel Gompers had established, in which the unions were just bargaining agents for their members, and which was signaled symbolically by the American choice of Labor Day over May Day as the workers' holiday. Reuther did accomplish much in broadening the scope of labor negotiation, and labor interest, beyond wages. But he also saw the great mass of American labor enter the middle class, with all its aspirations and prejudices.

Jump in Unemployment

Last month the unemployment rate climbed to 4.8 percent—from 4.4 percent in March and 3.5 percent at the start of the year. There is cause for serious concern both over the speed of the rise in unemployment and over its composition.

Until the April figures were released, administration spokesmen had been expressing their satisfaction that the rate of unemployment among Negroes and other non-whites had been rising less than among whites. But last month the unemployment rate for whites rose from 4.1 percent to only 4.3 percent, while the rate for blacks jumped from 7.1 percent to 8.7 percent. Unemployment among youths under 20 has reached almost 16 percent, with a heavy concentration among blacks. Thus, racial disadvantage—and racial discrimination—are again bearing their bitter fruit. If these trends continue, they are bound to aggravate social tensions.

It is true that President Nixon warned months ago that there would be "slowing pains" as a result of his policies to cool off the economy and stop inflation. But the rise in unemployment is coming faster and steeper than his economists predicted; the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers in January forecast an average rate of unemployment of only 4.3 percent for 1970 as a whole. This will almost certainly be one more example of the administration's misplaced optimism.

At the same time, inflationary pressures remain strong. While the economic slowdown may have begun to reduce the rate of rise in wholesale prices, the resumption

of quite sharp growth in the money supply, the slippage of the budget into deficit, and the escalation of wage demands by labor unions make it far from certain that the inflationary trend will not be intensified rather than moderated in the months ahead. Inflation is bad news both for employers and for workers; by squeezing profits, cost-push inflation forces layoffs of workers.

In his press conference last week, the President sought to reduce worry over unemployment by forecasting that the gross national product will pass the trillion-dollar mark by the end of this year. He did not say how much of this would result from inflation. The President and his advisers cling to a hope that the lagged effect of the past slowdown will check future inflation, while the coming rise of GNP will simultaneously check rising unemployment.

Thus the administration continues to hope to find just the right middle path between too much stimulation and too much restraint and thus simultaneously stop both inflation and unemployment. But the time is rapidly approaching when the administration must face up to the failure of its forecasts and to the necessity of building a broader program to achieve these conflicting objectives. Besides general control of total demand, the administration needs two other basic weapons: an income policy to curb inflationary price and wage behavior, and a stronger federal program to prepare the low-skilled for employment, to break job discrimination, and to find or create jobs for those who are the victims of what Mr. Nixon calls "our fight against inflation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Verdict of the People

The United States is capable of both producing a witch-hunting McCarthy or of electing liberal John Kennedy. A proponent of the war, elected to make the peace, President Nixon believed that he could take again his real face when the "silent majority" answered his appeal. The opposition actually appeared to be crumbling. Considering that all obstacles were removed, Mr. Nixon decided to spread the war to the whole of Indochina. The opposition in the universities and the Congress immediately regained its full strength. The American people hesitate. Their verdict is still uncertain. Yet it is they who will eventually dictate their policy to Mr. Nixon.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Ireland's Future

It is to be feared that in the face of the "menace" from the south, the Northern Irish Protestant leaders will harden their position and halt the reform movement aimed at least partially at satisfying the Catholic minority. It would then be difficult for London to keep supporting Belfast, and the future of Ulster would again be uncertain. Would London go so far as to administer Ulster directly, as demanded by some circles,

without recognition of the Belfast ruling team, and leaving Ulster local autonomy such as that given to other regions of the United Kingdom?

Some people suggest the dissolution of the Ulster Parliament, followed by a constitutional conference where the Catholics and Protestants would join hands in drafting a new constitution protecting minority rights. Whatever will be the situation and whatever decision it will take, the London government will find it difficult not to be drawn into the Irish hornet's nest.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

For the time being the forces of moderation remain in command in the Republic of Ireland. Mr. Lynch has acted with a political courage in Dublin that Maj. Chichester-Clark must match in Belfast. This means not only pressing ahead with civil rights reforms but also taking whatever preventive action is necessary to limit the risk of civil disturbance. It was a pity that the Republican parades at Easter were permitted because this has made it all the more difficult to ban the marches of the Orangemen in July and August. But the latest disorders in Belfast have confirmed how inflammable the situation is.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1895

NEW YORK—An alarming explosion of natural gas occurred this morning in Chicago. It blew out the entire front of a large block used as a tenement house and situated opposite the Board of Trade offices. The building afterwards caught fire, and the escape of those within was cut off. One man was burned to death and nine other people were taken out of the building badly burned, their injuries in some cases being such as to leave no hope of recovery.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1920

PARIS—The intention to appoint a Canadian minister to the United States is a step in the direction of expediency and efficiency. The commercial relations between the American Republic and the Dominion long ago attained an importance that made the delays and inconveniences of referring every negotiation to London for Imperial consideration particularly vexatious to both Canadians and Americans. This is another example of Canada's growing position.



"Back!"

But Britain Did Not Die at Yorktown

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Judging by the reaction of the educated British, the United States faces a crisis of confidence among its friends in Europe. The Cambodian invasion and its consequences have aggravated the longstanding worry that America, in its obsession with Southeast Asia, will forget Europe. To that has been added a new uneasiness about the predictability and the judgment of the most powerful man in the world, the President.

But the deepest concern, among the many who love the United States, is with the state of the American people. Again and again the British—in government and out, men and women—mention their fear at what is happening to our society.

Is the turmoil within the United States a result of passing trauma, or does it reflect some long-term historical phenomenon? The latter view is taken in a book to be published shortly in New York: "The End of the American Era," by Prof. Andrew Hacker of Cornell. It is an apocalyptic work.

Period of Decline

According to Hacker, America has begun a period of irreversible decline. It is "about to join other nations which were once preeminent and are now little more than plots of bounded terrain." Americans still believe in their country's world ascendancy, but that is finished.

The reason is a historical process by which a people grows powerful, then rich, then so selfish that individuals will no longer sacrifice for common concerns. They cease to share ideals and so will not undertake public obligations.

"The American temperament," Hacker says, "has passed the point where self-interest can subordinate itself to citizenship.... Contemporary Americans simply do not want—and will not accept—political leadership about to join other nations which were once preeminent and are now little more than plots of bounded terrain." Americans still believe in their country's world ascendancy, but that is finished.

In foreign policy, Hacker sees two choices for the United States in future.

One is to go on trying to "impose order in far-flung places of our choosing," using "men and money and materials to compensate for our declining moral conviction." But failure may frustrate us so much that we hit out wildly, abandoning diplomacy and risking unlimited war.

Moral Enervation

"The other option," Hacker says, "is for a majority of Americans to admit that our nation is in a state of moral enervation; that we have no more lessons to impart to others; that the way of life we have created has ceased to be a model for people beyond our borders; that we lack the will to carry out a worldwide mission of redemption and reform."

It is an arresting book, full of sharp insights and right in its basic judgment that unwillingness to spend for public needs is a main cause of our social decay. But are American idealism and generosity and public-spiritedness really forever finished? Hacker would doubtless put this down to American optimism, but I think they need not be.

The history of nations does not always show a curve steadily rising and then falling. Other countries

have had terrible periods and then recovered. England, for example, lived itself white in the Hundred Years' War in a futile attempt to keep French territory under the Crown. And there was the American Revolution.

Currell Barnett, an English military analyst, drew a parallel in a recent issue of *Horizon* between English feelings over the revolt of the American Colonies and ours over Vietnam. George III and Lord North, he wrote, were "no less ironbound in their sense of righteousness about the supremacy of Crown and Parliament" than American presidents in their commitment to Vietnam.

The British hawks of the day, sounding like a Pentagon briefing, dismissed the American rebels as "contemptible." But gradually British forces got bogged down on an alien continent, and discontent—even riots—flared at home. Anti-war politicians flourished.

At length the British gave up. Their sense of failure was acute. But what happened? Barnett says:

"Once the American war was liquidated, Britain's mood changed with astonishing speed. National hope and self-confidence were reborn. Instead of the decay and disintegration to which men had looked forward, Britain's greatest wealth, greatest power and greatest influence in the world were yet to come."

The parallel is far from exact. The world is an infinitely more dangerous place now than in 1783, and the responsibility of the United States infinitely greater than Britain's then. An end of the Vietnam war would still leave America with great social problems. But no one should underestimate the energies that would be released, the hopes reborn, the idealism renewed if we were to get out of Vietnam.

Public Opinion and the War

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Millions of ordinary Americans are plainly disturbed by what has been allowed to happen in Cambodia. So those of us who oppose the war have that rare thing in life—a second chance with public opinion.

But campus protest and congressional maneuver can easily blow the chance again. More than ever, the requirement is to engage in majority politics—not minority militancy.

Good evidence of the state of opinion comes from the Gallup Poll taken immediately after the President's Cambodian speech. The poll showed that only 51 percent of the country approved Mr. Nixon's handling of the Cambodian problem. That is a pathetically narrow margin on the morrow of an impassioned presidential plea for support on a major national action.

The fact is that the disposition to give the President the benefit of the doubt—the political equivalent of the willing suspension of disbelief—is on the wane. Thus, though Mr. Nixon claimed that the American engagement was limited, 55 percent of those polled thought there would be "major involvement" of American troops and 58 percent were flatly opposed to sending Americans to Cambodia.

Much Resentment

But this potential majority against the war is not going to be rallied by student protest and campus strikes. Rightly or wrongly, most Americans resent the whole cultural revolution associated with modern young people—their clothes, hair styles, films, music, and political opinions. Even the poignant episode at Kent State strikes many Americans as a case of what happens to people who throw stones.

As Gov. Ronald Reagan has shown, nothing is easier than to build a majority by running against the kids. Student protest is the meat on which mini-Caesars feed. The mounting of congressional pressure on the war is equally tricky. Assertions of constitutional precedent may sound fine on Capitol Hill. But for most of us, constitutional argument is a blind alley—a bourn from which no debater ever returns.

Similarly with cutting funds, the authorization and appropriations process is too complex, the thought

of cutting off support for men in the field too horrendous, for significant numbers of ordinary citizens to be won over by such efforts.

There remains the regular process—the process of public discussion and election to office. Here those of us who oppose the war have assets galore, big cards to play.

What It Takes

Students, in particular, are almost ideally suited for political action. They have money and brains. They can make the time and here the Princeton decision to allow students off for campaigning next fall is particularly auspicious. For given the weaknesses of the party organizations, students can play a truly influential role.

Two years ago they helped to retire Lyndon Johnson. They could easily have pulled out enough black and Mexican votes to save Ralph Yarborough in the Democratic primary in Texas a week ago. And they can convert the primaries and congressional election this fall into a Vietnam referendum—the kind of election that will mean trouble for all those who have backed the war.

As for the congressional leaders, they too need to be directing their efforts to public opinion. They too need to be going out into the country, buttonholing the citizenry, speaking in the towns and neighborhoods.

For they have an overwhelming message to deliver. It is the message that the Nixon administration has been dragged by the Saigon regime and its self-interested American patrons into a policy of

Arnold Toynbee's Viewpoint America the Dangerous

By Arnold J. Toynbee

(How does the United States look to the rest of the world these days? The New York Times put the question last week to the eminent British historian Arnold J. Toynbee. The following is his reply.)

LONDON.—To most Europeans, I guess, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. Since America is unquestionably the most powerful country, the transformation of America's very might within the last 30 years is very frightening for Europeans. It is probably still more frightening for the great majority of the human race who are neither Europeans nor North Americans, but are Latin Americans, Asians and Africans. They, I imagine, feel even more insecure than we feel. They feel that, at any moment, America may intervene in their internal affairs with the same appalling consequences as have followed from American intervention in Southeast Asia.

For the world as a whole, the CIA has now become the bogey that Communism has been for America. Wherever there is trouble, violence, suffering, tragedy, the rest of us are now quick to suspect the CIA has a hand in it. Our phobias about the CIA is, no doubt, as fantastically excessive as America's phobia about world Communism; but, in this case, too, there is just enough convincing evidence to make the phobia genuine. In fact, the roles of America and Russia have been reversed in the world's eyes. Today America has become the world's nightmare. Like Communist Russia, America has committed atrocities in the cause of truth and justice, as it sees them. We believe that American fanaticism, too, is sincere. This makes it all the more alarming.

There is no hope of reconciliation on America's home front? I see some words that I heard an American official let fall two years ago in a discussion on the international situation. "There are going to be many more Vietnams," this official said. "Though the mothers of America won't like it."

The mothers of America? The representative of the Pentagon detected the great power that was going to be the Pentagon's formidable adversary. The Pentagon versus the mothers of America? Cambodia was already a second Vietnam. The mothers of America: he still to go into action; and I leave this is a battle that the Pentagon cannot win. In the mothers of America I do still see some hope for the world.

Letters

Un-American Page?

Your first-edition front page of Tuesday, May 5, has riled me considerably. Is it necessary for an American newspaper to have Kossygin, Fulbright and Rostow on the same page, plus a photograph of Kossygin, plus a photograph of a man with a bag over his head being led away by a young and fresh allied soldier? Have you no photographs of a Viet Cong atrocity? And as for Sen. Fulbright, he is be-

coming to grate considerably on my nerves.

Why did you not publish the marks made by Sir Robert Thorne on your front page instead putting it very quietly at the bottom of Page 2, as though you really didn't want anyone to not it after all the emotion on the front page? I hope some thoughtful readers noticed it and read behind the lines.

I do not ask you to print something you cannot believe in. I do not ask you to love Mr. Nixon, but he is your President and, as we should you not give him our support by printing a little bit loudly, some of the arguments I American in Cambodia? South Vietnam and in prehistory.

B. F. FARQUHARSON
Brussels.

Starting at the Top

I am all for law and order the streets. But, before we get down to streets, let's have law and order the White House.

F.A.E. SPITZER
St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Not All There

Jeff Lowenfels, temporary secretary of state of the newly born country of The Harvard Lampo (HET), May 6, lists "those of who are a little bit nutty" as "oppressed minority. Always those we were in the majority."

AL HIX
London.

A Slip?

You showed a pro-Nixon cartoon today? (May 7). It must be mistake. I am sure you will find the bastard who made the cartoon. GEORGE KULOSKI
Geneva.

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France	12.00	24.00	36.00	Portugal	16.00	32.00	48.00
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India	12.00	24.00	36.00	Spain	16.00	32.00	48.00
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Japan	12.00	24.00	36.00	Switzerland	16.00	32.00	48.00
South Africa	12.00	24.00	36.00	Taiwan	16.00	32.00	48.00
Sweden	12.00	24.00	36.00	U.S.A.	16.00	32.00	48.00
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Ordinary hospital insurances may take care of part of your expenses when you go to the hospital to have a baby. But what policy can you think of that gives you cash to help buy all the things you need for the new baby? Now, if both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have added Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits to the basic Plan, you get extra cash to use any way you want. If a pregnancy, childbirth or even miscarriage puts you in the hospital for one day, five days, 10 days—as long as necessary—you are paid for every day of your confinement at the rate of \$400.00 a month.

All these added cash benefits.

Added cash benefit: Up to \$2,000.00 cash for accidental loss of limbs or eyesight, when the loss occurs anytime within 90 days of the accident. The loss of a limb or eyesight is terrible. Nothing can replace the loss, but a \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 check helps bring peace of mind during the period of adjustment.

Added cash benefit: Choose Coverage for Children (with or without Maternity Benefits) and all your dependent, unmarried children from age one month through 18 years will be covered, too! This National Health Plan pays at the rate of \$240.00 a month, when your youngster is hospitalized...for removal of tonsils, appendix or any other illness or injury. Yes, you will receive \$240.00 a month cash, month after month for as long as the child is in the hospital.

Added cash benefit: Pays as much as \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at home. You collect an extra \$400.00 A MONTH when your doctor has you employ a full-time Registered Nurse within 5 days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. Your benefits continue for the same number of days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months.

We pay your premiums when you are not able. Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 3 weeks or more, this National Health Plan WILL PAY ALL PREMIUMS THAT COME DUE FOR YOU AND ALL COVERED MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHILE YOU ARE CONFINED TO THE HOSPITAL BEYOND THIS INITIAL 8-WEEK PERIOD. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again PAY ALL PREMIUMS WHILE YOU ARE IN THE HOSPITAL—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions! Your National Health Plan Policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and expenses resulting from any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy...during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this Policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the Policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

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This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parents', National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than one million dollars a month.

Grateful Policyowners write...

"Received your check for \$880.00. I appreciate having the money sent directly to me so I could decide how to use it."
NICHOLAS CHITTY, Green Bay, Wis.

"It was wonderful to receive your check for \$555.00. I'm very pleased. It paid real well!"
Mrs. BESSIE GERSHBERG, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everyone should have your coverage. I know I wouldn't be without it."
WALTER TUCKER, Fayetteville, N.C.

Make your decision carefully.

Think how costly a hospital confinement will be. Imagine paying for those indispensable doctor, surgical and nursing services that are not covered by your present insurance.

Would you be able to afford the quiet and privacy of a private room and a private nurse, should you so desire? Or a telephone to keep in touch with loved ones? Or the rental of a TV set to help pass the lonely hours? Who would pay your bills that keep on coming in at home? Many folks have lost their life savings, their care, even their homes trying to meet runaway hospital and medical costs. And no one knows whose turn it will be next.

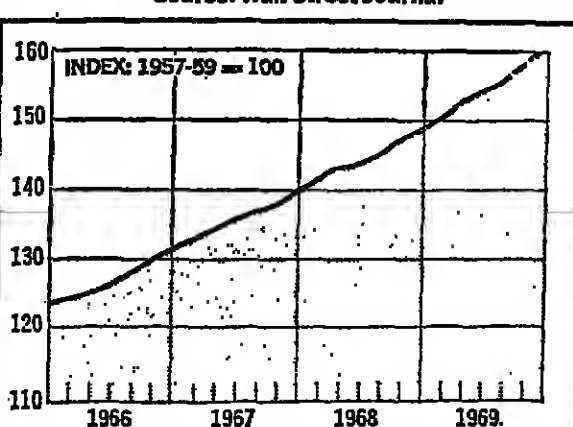
Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this Plan—only a few days? Because this is a limited Enrollment Period—and we must receive your Enrollment Form at the same time as all the others in order to pass on to you the savings that come from processing many policies at one time. This highly efficient "mass enrollment" method enables us to give you the broadest coverage at the lowest cost.

We mail you the Policy as soon as we receive your Enrollment Form. When the Policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. Take all the time you need. It's a very short document, and you'll be pleasantly surprised to discover there is NO BUREAU PRINT. There—show it, if you wish, to someone you trust. Perhaps your lawyer, accountant or doctor. Better still—show it to your own insurance man...even though he may be working for another company! If he is a personal friend, he has your best interests in mind. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better bargain available anywhere—at any price!

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!

Source: Wall Street Journal



MEDICAL CARE COSTS rose in September, 1969, to 157.6% of the 1957-59 average, from 155.8% a month earlier. These costs are components of the Government consumer price index.

HERE ARE YOUR LOW RATES.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to protect yourself, your spouse and any adult dependents. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$3.45
45-49	only \$3.95
50-54	only \$4.45
55-74	only \$4.95
75-79	only \$5.95
80 and over	only \$6.95

Only \$1.90 more per month covers all your dependents...

from the age of one month through 15 years. And then if you wish, just add 95¢ monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too! Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost!

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) is the same low premium you will continue to pay; it will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Health Plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—'Later' May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month. TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

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THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tell us how National Home's EXTRA CASH HOSPITAL PLAN gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

- How much will my Policy pay me when I go to the hospital? \$400.00 a month. If you're 65 or over, you're covered in addition to any Medicare benefits. \$200.00 a month for the first 3 months and \$400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized afterwards. You collect cash not just for yourself, but for all Covered Members of your family when they are hospitalized! And you collect cash even if you're in the hospital for only one day!
- When do I collect \$2,000.00 extra cash for accidents? We pay you \$1,000.00 extra cash for complete accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and \$2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
- Suppose I am paid benefits for any sickness or accident. What happens if I am again hospitalized for the same condition? Don't worry! You still collect the regular cash benefits provided by your Policy for as long as your confinement lasts.
- Will you pay me \$400.00-a-month cash—even for pregnancy? Yes! Many health plans don't cover pregnancy. But we do, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits are added to the basic Plan. You collect cash benefits for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this Plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital? Will any children we have in the future be protected, too? You collect \$240.00-a-month cash any time your child goes to the hospital, when Coverage for Children is added to the basic Plan...each time any dependent, unmarried child (age 1 month through 18 years) is in the hospital for sickness or injury. And if you have a growing family—as soon as your newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically...at no additional cost to you.
- Are there times I might collect as much as \$1,600.00 a month? There are! Remember, we pay cash not just for you but for every Covered Member of your family. National Health Plan Members get an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. If you and your covered spouse are both in an accident and go to the hospital at the same time, you receive \$1,600.00-a-month tax-free cash (when under age 65). This amount is paid for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life if necessary.
- Am I ever allowed to stop paying premiums during a long stay in the hospital—yet still remain fully covered? Yes, you are! Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 3 weeks or more, this National Health Plan will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
- How do I go about submitting a claim? We invite you to contact Cash Benefits Headquarters direct. Whether you want to submit a claim, or just ask us a question, don't hesitate to contact us. As a National Health Plan Member, you are entitled to prompt, courteous and direct attention at all times...and you will get it.
- Does this Plan pay in any hospital? You will be covered in any duly authorized hospital of your choice anywhere in the world, except a U.S. Government hospital, or a nursing or convalescent facility.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover? Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your Policy covers everything except conditions caused by act of war, any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this Extra Cash Hospital Plan? You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health and quality during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages of joining this National Health Plan during this Enrollment Period? Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your Policy!
- How do I enroll? Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and send it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency for the first month's protection for your family. Mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

- Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
- Cut out along dotted line.
- Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it via Air Mail, to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM									
Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA									
0-0437-5-01									
(Please Print)									
NAME	MR.	MRS.	MISS	First	Middle Initial	Last			
ADDRESS							Street or R.O.#	ZIP	
CITY							STATE	ZIP	
DATE OF BIRTH							AGE	SEX	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OCCUPATION									
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan. (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)									
NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	AGE		
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.									
I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.									
Signature X							Date		
NH10-669									
MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, SAT., MAY 30, 1970									

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home Policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this Plan, return the Policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Wilkey

PRESIDENT

National Home Life Assurance Company



a service of National Liberty Corporation

National Home Life Assurance Company

The Honorable William W. Scrutton, Chairman of the Board

Adm. Office: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

1920—Fifty Years of Service—1970

This Plan is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

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Art in London

Alan Davie's Symbols From a Dark Kingdom

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, May 11.—Magic and color are the keynotes of this week's most exciting exhibition in London, that of works by Alan Davie, a Scot who is concerned with symbols and the dark kingdoms of the primitive soul. He scatters his symbols—the trefail and the magician's staff of office, the trefail and the crescent moon, the diamond and the sun, the target, the heart and the eye—over vast, fiercely colored canvases. A selection of his recent oils, with titles such as "Moon Maiden's Garden" or "Sorcerer's Wall," are now to be seen at the Gimpel Fils Gallery, 50 South Molton Street.

Davie is a Celt, the son of a painter, at various times in his career a jazz musician and a jeweler by profession and broadcaster, lecturer, and teacher of art to children. All these activities have much influenced his way of seeing, of thinking and of expressing himself. At first, one sees only the childlike simplicity of his work, which has the marvelous directness inherent in children's art, and which he has succeeded in preserving despite magnificent technical competence. The exhibition is entitled "Alan Davie and His Music": It does all the things that great art should—excites and delights and moves us. And is for me, through May 30, a place of daily pilgrimage.

Another Scottish colorist of great ability was John Duncan Fergusson (1874-1961) who, with a group of his compatriots, settled in France in 1905, where he both painted and taught, and where he was in the forefront of the Fauve movement. There is a splendid nude, entitled "La Force," dating from his Paris/Fauve period, which is one of the highlights of the current

exhibition of his oils and water-colors entitled "Nudes and Bathers," to be seen at the Leicester Galleries, 22A Cork Street.

There is a group of a dozen oils, painted between 1928 and 1932, all using the same model, who was, I believe, the artist's wife. These are rich, fine variations on a theme, by no means representational, much influenced by Cézanne and the Cubists, full of splendor and the joys of living.

The magic component in Muriel's work was noted by the celebrated French critic Henri Héraut in the words: "It is no accident that Muriel rhythms with Ariel."—and indeed there is something Fey in the colors with which she portrays birds flying against the stars, motifs of giant proportions, bareback riders and vast poppies, young matadors and dancers in splendid suits of lights, crewless sailing boats beating across a moonlit lake.

These recent oils and gouaches of hers, now showing at the Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton Street, have immense poetry about them, backed, especially in the gouaches, by a superb sense of color, and enjoyment of life and of living things.

One of the most intellectual of contemporary artists is R. B. Kitaj, now living and working in London. There was recently a large exhibition of his work at the Kesteven-Gesellschaft, Hannover, and at the Boyman Museum, Rotterdam, from which many of the best works have been brought to the Marlborough New London Gallery, 17/18 Old Bond Street.

These include the two large oils of 1966—"Walter Lippmann," now in the Albright-Knox Gallery, Buffalo, and "Eric Shore" from the National Gallery, Berlin—and works borrowed from Eastmore, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, and the Museum of Modern Art, New York, as well as a variety of new portraits and graphics.

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"La Force" by J.D. Fergusson.

Art in Rome

U.S. Art Week Shrouded In Protest by the Exhibitors

By Edith Schloss

ROME, May 11.—A week of American art exhibitions, five in all, under the auspices of the U.S. Information Service, and celebrating the 100th anniversary of Italy's annexation of Rome, started on a serious note. All but one of the exhibitors at the American Academy covered their work with black, the exhibitors following explained their protest of the invasion of Cambodia by saying "individuals have decided not to be associated with an official activity of the U.S. government at a time when its President has embarked on a course which poses a monstrous threat to world peace."

Compared to this exhibition, Ad Reinhardt's mystic blacks and Christo's packages remain sophisticated jokes. At the American Academy a point had to be made and a sober environment of pictures and sculptures mourning under black was just, beautiful and somber.

Rhode Island School Among the other American institutions (which did not protest) participating in American art week, the most compact and clearest show was the one at the Rhode Island School of Design. The work of its students reflects, as it usually does, the recent trends at home: There are hardly any abstractions any more, but still quite a few examples of pop art. Most of the best work is figurative: ordinary or extraordinary people in ordinary situations.

The Rhode Island School, the Tyler students are less mature. Aside from latter-day pop, there is much good figurative work.

If the selection at the National Gallery of Modern Art, living in Rome shows anything, it is the repose and polish they have acquired under Italian skies. With the exception of Cy Twombly, he, with his own special sensibility, has given impetus to a whole generation of young Italian artists—a style so new, it is nameless. It is amazing what a world can be thrown open by a few marks, scratches and blobs. Sentiments and passions are reduced to their simplest, roughest and most direct meaning—pure as poetry. Pepper, with a large, pleaded throw of heavy dark iron, is very timely and close to the finish of the Italian Lo Savio. Perry's cool, controlled puzzles in metal and crystals, and Hadzi's enigmatic warrior, are very elegant.

Last and unfortunately least is the representation at USIS itself. What kind of light does the organization which has sponsored the whole week wish to throw on itself when it treats the Fulbright scholars under its own roof the way it does? An interesting environment is relegated to a back room. Perfectly decent drawings, paintings and photographs are unrecognizable in a humdrum reception room. Fulbright artists fared better in Rome in the past. The cavalier treatment of them spoils the whole meaning of American art week.

American Academy in Rome, Via A. Mastroianni, 5, Rome. Rhode Island School of Design, European Honors Program, Piazza Cenci 56, Rome. Tyler School of Art of Temple University, Lungotevere A. Du Bressia 15, Rome. Gallery Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Via Gramsci, Rome. U.S. Information Service, Via Boncompagni 2, Rome.

Social Messages From Hollywood

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

CANNES, May 11.—There is an amusing paradox to be found at this year's Cannes festival. From Hungary (CHT, May 7) and Czechoslovakia (CHZ, May 9-10), countries usually giving political lectures on the building of socialism, have come a film on falseness and Freudian fantasy, while MGM and Warner Brothers have taken up the preaching of social change.

MGM unveiled a flashy, zooming-camera epic about the American college revolts, "The Strawberry Statement," which, though often recalling Busby Berkeley rather than problems on the Berkeley campus, prophetically includes the murder of a student by the police during a riot. Warner is represented by "Woodstock," a three-hour celluloid record of the pop music festival in the cow pastures on the outskirts of that town last summer. This fete was attended by 500,000 youngsters, all apparently anxious to rock the establishment back.

The release of the film version by Warner, however, is on a strictly capitalistic basis. In New York, it is being shown at an advanced entrance fee.

Shot and edited by Michael Wadleigh, "Woodstock" is an impressive documentary. Technically, it is a notable feat, employing the split screen and the triplicate with imposing panoramic results. But it contains more than surface brilliance. Wadleigh has captured, too, the spirit of the affair and captured it so sympathetically and persuasively that the film has—with its vast view of hopeful youth—a moving, human quality. Defiant in its dissent from weary old ways, "Woodstock" voices the democratic ideal and the joy of peaceful comradeship.

Several performers—Joan Baez, Country Joe, Jimi Hendrix and The Who among them—are seen in action and there are interesting interviews in which young people express their opinions—for once coherently.

Etore Scola's "The Drama of Jealousy" was presented this evening to augment the gallery of the festival.

A comedy-melodrama in the style of "Divorce-Italian Style," it is an irrefutable piece of earthy cinematic fooling about the havoc the green-eyed monster visits upon a middle-aged Roman bricklayer when, bored by his elderly wife, he falls under the spell of a coquettish flower girl. Marcello Mastroianni as the malcontent mason and Monica Vitti as his feather-brained innamorata play exhilaratingly and to the hilt, while Scola's entertaining treatment provides the film with a robust Rabelaisian bounce.

The last film in which the late Sharon Tate appeared—and the only one in which she was starred—was projected out of competition at the festival palace this afternoon. Entitled "12 Plus One," it is a comedy based on D. H. Lawrence's comic Russian novel, "Diamonds to Sitt On," though instead of post-revolutionary Russia the

Movies In Cannes

scene is England, Paris and Italy.

It is a situation farce. As near as the truth, the fortune he is to inherit has been hidden in one chair of a Hepplewhite dining-room set. The chairs have been auctioned off before he receives this information and he must track down each and every one of them. His adventures in recovering his lost property constitute a wild chase, undertaken with a pretty blonde (Miss Tate) as his aide. Vittorio Gassman is the fortune-seeking ex-barber. There is some diverting cutting-up in a Grand Guignol theater where Orson Welles is attempting to perform "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." There is also one memorable line. When Miss Tate has followed Mr. Gassman's lead in disemboweling a chair in a psychoanalyst's office, the psychoanalyst turns to his assistant and exclaims: "It's an epidemic. This may be the end of upholstery as we know it."

Chintz Settees and French Lessons for Mrs. Watson

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 11.—Arthur K. Watson, new American Ambassador to France, made his first public appearance today by having lunch with the American Women's Group of Paris at the Pavillon Dauphine in the Bois de Boulogne.

"I'm delighted to be with you all, nice ladies," he said. "I must admit, I'm partial to the ladies. I own four of them."

Two of them were on hand at the luncheon, his wife and the eldest of their six children, Ann, 18.

But the ambassador was not all fun and games. In a serious tone ("These are serious days"), he urged the ladies "to have faith in President Nixon. He never makes a decision from the top of his head. So I ask you, have patience and give him a chance."

After the "ladies" gave him a standing ovation, he presented the Group's annual scholarship to Anne-Marie Chabon, a pretty French law student who is going to attend Columbia Law School next year. "I hope you will love the United States as much as our daughter Ann has loved Paris," he said. Ann has been studying French in Paris at the Institut Catholique.

Three Menaces Mrs. Watson, who is the group's honorary president, was quietly sitting on the side, reflecting on three main messages in French life—the food, the language and the traffic. She was dressed in a spring-like but conservative ("no midis for me, not yet") navy and white suit ("Saks Fifth Avenue"), two strands of pearls and a flower pin of rubies, diamonds and emeralds. "We've only been here a week," she said, "and I've already told Dick 'We can't go on eating like that.' Those simple French meals are too much. I'd like just an omelet, or soup. Poor Robert—he's our chef—he's horrified."

As for the traffic, Mrs. Watson is sorry she can't speak French. "I've been lucky so far because my husband has been doing the talking for me. He speaks very good French, you know, and so does Ann. It makes me so envious. But I'm taking lessons."

As for the traffic, Mrs. Watson said she likes to drive her own car but, like every foreigner, she is terrified by French drivers "especially around the Etoile."

"Les Choses de la Vie," by Claude Sautet, already a hit in Paris, repeated its initial success here tonight, presented as the official French entry in the movie race. A lyric account of a man's review of his life as he lies dying after an automobile accident, it is a drama of the poignancy, beautifully acted by Michel Piccoli and Rom Schneider. It seems assured of honors on prize day.

The British film "Kes" shows on the critics' selection program, is an admirable piece of cinematography, one of the outstanding motion pictures of the festival, has disclosed. Directed by Tony Bennett, it counts in almost documentary fashion and with strong humor and stabbing pathos the life of a lonely Yorkshire slum boy whose dreary school days and dismal existence in his tenement home are brightened by his capture and taming of a wild hawk.

"Kes" is acted by a group of students and teachers of a Yorkshire institute of learning. There is an extraordinary performance by David Bradley, non-actor youth, as the ill-fated hawk.

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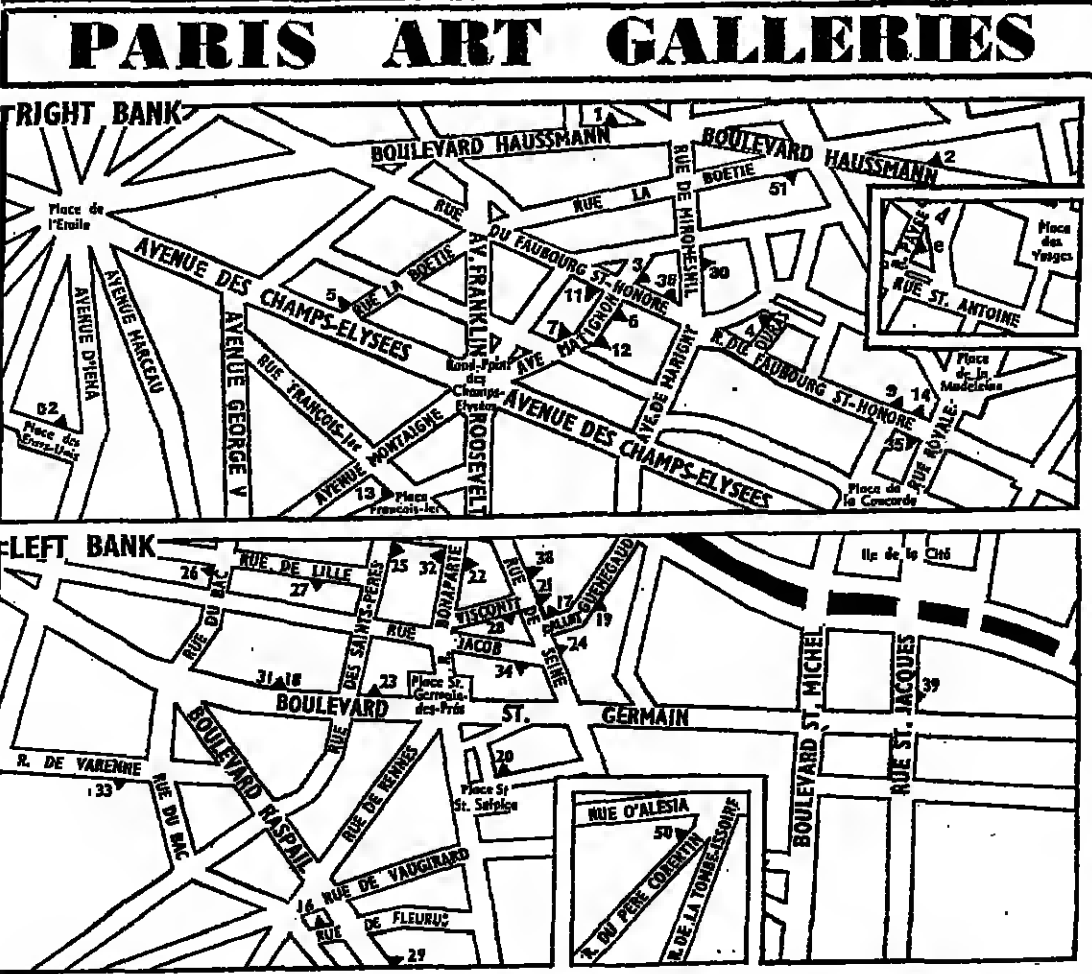
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The new work was given an elaborate production designed and staged by Virginia Hughes, kept things moving—including the scenery—but he still couldn't breathe life into an essentially stillborn work. Bruno Madern conducted the Bologna Orchestra with precision and conviction, and in the leading role the musical tenor Lajos Kazsai did his level best.

The Magico continues now with symphonic events: the MEC Orchestra conducted by Bruno Madern, the two choirs of the Bologna delphic with Germany.



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The Art of Making French Bread

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, May 11.—French bread is something of a wonder to Americans, whose own standardized, industrialized, vitamin-enriched white loaf has been described by James Baldwin as "blasphemous." French bread is made by hard-working artisans who sell it hot out of the oven, its crunchy crust unduffed by cellophane or plastic. Only human hands touch it—the baker's and the buyer's.

But the French are not easily satisfied. They grumble incessantly about their bread, mostly to the effect of how good it was before the war. This may seem like quibbling to Americans but the French are right. Science and industry have also taken over bread in France and only a few bakers put up any serious resistance.

The foremost is without a doubt Pierre Poilâne. His 4-pound loaves have made the celebrity rounds from the cine studios of Boulevard to the Elysée Palace. Stone-ground flour, sour-dough leavening, wood-fire baking and Mr. Poilâne's own shrewd genius have made his bread a status symbol. While other bakers suffer from a diminishing French appetite for bread (today, Frenchmen eat less than a quarter as much bread as they did at the turn of the century), he is baking over 15 tons a week.

The Others Still, there are a few bakers who use today's ultra-white and ultra-tasteless flour and still manage to put out something that reminds Frenchmen of the bread they used to eat before science achieved ubiquity. One of the best of these is Jean

Charron, a stocky young baker and pastry-maker of exceptional talent.

"In the old days they had better flour. They had better wheat to begin with. It's the same with wine. If you produce too many grapes per vineyard, you get a lot of wine but it has less taste. Modern agriculture produces too much wheat per acre for it to have any taste. Modern milling procedures also make flour so pure there's nothing left to it but starch and gluten," Mr. Charron said.

"I used to take five hours to get dough ready for baking. First the flour, water, salt and yeast were kneaded in a mechanical kneader for 15 minutes. Then it was allowed to ferment for three to four hours. When it was ready the baker formed the loaves and allowed them to rise for another hour before baking them."

"About ten years ago high-speed kneaders appeared and changed everything," Mr. Charron explained. "The dough was kneaded for up to 25 minutes at high speed but only allowed to rise for a quarter of an hour or so before being formed into loaves. These continued to rise for another couple of hours before baking."

"You can see why this system is popular. It takes only about half as long as the old one. But the rising is so forced that you have to add a pill of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) to keep the dough from collapsing."

"Originally, kneading was done to make dough smooth, not to make it rise," he noted. Fast kneading heats the dough and not only provokes rising but oxidizes and bleaches the dough. This goes along with the mania for snow-white bread, but it also takes the taste out of it and 20 percent more salt has to be added to give it any taste at all. It also produces a bread that dries out very fast."

Mr. Charron's way of making bread is something of a return to ancient methods adapted to modern materials. It takes six hours but it produces a naturally tasty bread that does not dry out in half a day. His

bread has no need of chemical additives.

"Slow fermentation gives taste to bread. The flour, water, yeast and salt are mixed together and fermented for three or four hours. Then it is kneaded for only 15 minutes, first at normal speed and then at high speed."

"It rises for another half-hour before the loaves are formed, and these rise for as much as two hours before going into the oven."

"The result, it might be added, smells and tastes like real bread, costs no more, and his success in the quartier speaks for itself."

Jean Charron, 193 Rue de Tolbiac, Paris-13^e. Telephone: 321-59-11.

Music in Italy

'The Crocodile': A Controlled Happening

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 11.—Traditionally, the Maggio Musicale-Florence's long-established spring festival—is interested in new works; and it has sponsored a number of world premieres and Italian premieres, including the first performance of Dallapiccola's "The Prisoner," now internationally known. Saturday, in keeping with this tradition, the Maggio presented for the first time a new work by Valentino Bucchi entitled "Il Coccodrillo" ("The Crocodile"). Inspired by a Dostoevski story.

The prototype libretto is the work of the composer himself in collaboration with Mauro Pazzi; but it is not a conventional libretto, nor is "Il Coccodrillo" a conventional opera. Bucchi's intent was to create a kind of theatrical event, a controlled happening, with the use of film, mime, dance, acting, electronic music, along with the expectable singers, orchestra, and chorus. Dostoevski's clerk is made a symbol, man in the age of alienation and the affluent society.

In the past, Bucchi has written effective music, and there are some skilled pages in this new opera, especially in the writing for chorus or for orchestra alone; but his recent work has exceeded his grasp, and much of the time "Il Coccodrillo" seems both obvious and pointless. The symbolism is laid on with a trowel—we even see the inevitable mushroom cloud—and the humor is elementary. At one point there is a parody of a popular song, called "The Song of Coexistence," with unfortunate Brechtian echoes.

Mounted by the Teatro Comunale di Bologna (where it will presumably be seen next season),

the new work was given an elaborate production designed and staged by Virginia Hughes, kept things moving—including the scenery—but he still couldn't breathe life into an essentially stillborn work. Bruno Madern conducted the Bologna Orchestra with precision and conviction, and in the leading role the musical tenor Lajos Kazsai did his level best.

The Magico continues now with symphonic events: the MEC Orchestra conducted by Bruno Madern, the two choirs of the Bologna delphic with Germany.

Despite the presence of Nijinska herself, "Les Biches" was ragged (the last-minute loss of Elizabetha Terabust, Italy's most promising young dancer, must have thrown everyone off, though her replacement, Cristina Bonolini, did not dance badly). "La Gira," too, with garish sets by Renato Guttuso, was not successful in Milford's choreography. But "Apollo Musagete" and Noelle Pontos—also substituting for Terabust—was an elegant Terabust-like performance. The reproduction of Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagete" admirably presented, was a high point of the festival thus far.

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King Controls IOS; Credit Is Arranged

Denver Businessman's Holding Undisclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

But the key to Mr. King's control is the arrangement under which IOS founder Bernard Cornfeld has put his 7.5 million shares representing 13 percent of the company into a three-year voting trust.

These shares and an additional 5 million owned by other officers and directors, also put into trust, will be voted by Mr. King.

Under the arrangement, the board of IOS will be enlarged from 12 to 27 men. Eleven present IOS directors will remain on the board, including Mr. Cornfeld, but not including Edward M. Cowett, who is resigned as president.

The 16 new members will be sworn from Mr. King's organization and the institutions that join the consortium.

Mr. King, who has been here since last Wednesday negotiating IOS directors, said in a statement:

"We intend to consult promptly with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with a view to securing requisite SEC approvals, as well as the resolution of all IOS matters now pending before the commission."

SEC Role

Because of its foreign base, IOS is not subject to SEC jurisdiction. But the SEC has long been regarded in the IOS operations as a great amount of litigation.

Agreement was reached in 1967 giving the company from selling mutual funds to Americans, even those living abroad.

Sources close to the company said it has not been happy with its arrangement, because it is kept away from the richest group of investors in the world.

But to alter the arrangement would almost certainly mean the company would have to submit to least some SEC controls.

In a joint statement Mr. Cornfeld, who resigned as chairman last Thursday, and Sir Eric Wyndham Kile, the transitional chairman, said, "This agreement marks a turning point in the history of the company."

They added that they were content the new associations "will strengthen our company substantially in the future while preserving the spirit and the concepts which made IOS so successful in the past."

Mr. King's participation in IOS could be through a foreign subsidiary of his King Resources, which went public in 1968.

Mr. King is reported to have told 35 directors that he foresaw no difficulties with the SEC over approval of the transaction between IOS and King Resources.

Real Effect of IOS Shift Uncertain

By Jim Flanagan

NEW YORK, May 11.—The apparent downfall of Bernard Cornfeld is being recorded in Geneva in tones reserved for the passing of old, flamboyant orders and the ascendancy of more decorous men of finance.

But questions arise as to how much the internal shuffling at Investors Overseas Services really means change.

John McCandish King has built an empire of his own using techniques similar to Mr. Cornfeld's and, in fact, with the help of IOS, which is one of the principal customers of King Resources Co.

Mr. Cornfeld is well known for introducing the small investor in Europe to the concept of mutual funds. But his organization dealt also with large investors. For them, it developed property on the coast of Spain and ran Swiss banking operations.

The investment vehicles, sold with the message that inflation was ruinous to savings and that many currencies were unstable, was attractive to residents in many countries. Where it could, IOS eventually set up mutual funds within a country, as it did in Italy.

But elsewhere, particularly in underdeveloped nations where no domestic stock markets exist, the demands of governments that IOS reinvest some of the money it was attracting back into the countries of origin brought Mr. Cornfeld in contact with John King.

Mr. King is a heavy man of 42 who has a group of companies, chief of which is the publicly-held King Resources. This company buys drilling and exploration rights on packages of oil and gas or other mineral leases. It then sells participations in these lease packages to investors at a good profit and, for a smaller profit, performs the actual drilling or exploration services.

Participations in oil and gas exploration typically used to be a rich man's game, practiced for the tax benefits on oil exploration. But Mr. King, through another of his companies, sells oil and gas drilling funds to small investors. The message is similar to Mr. Cornfeld's: In an inflationary world, investment in natural resources preserves capital.

IOS Was Big Investor

From 1968 to 1969, King Resources depended heavily on sales of leases and services on King oil and gas drilling funds. But King Resources gained in these years a bigger investor who in

some operations became a virtual partner of King Resources. That investor was IOS.

"International money wants to get out of currencies and into something that is a good hedge against recession or inflation," Mr. King explained to this reporter. "They picked natural resources."

How much money IOS pours into projects of King Resources is not known. King Resources reports that last year IOS's Fund of Funds invested \$80 million in participations in King projects. But Mr. King's operation is also adviser to IOS's Natural Resources Fund and a King Resources subsidiary as late as last fall had plans for developing a partnership with IOS.

Those plans: "Wealth development for any country in the world," Mr. King said.

As a King official explained: "IOS is raising money all around the world. The money has been raised for investment in the U.S. stock market. But IOS has gotten so big that they create a balance-of-payments problem for these countries. So the country says reinvest. So what do they reinvest in? There's no stock exchange locally. These countries want money in their natural resources. IOS doesn't have that capability. We do, so there is a natural link-up."

Mr. King saw his company developing the resources of underdeveloped countries for a fee, leaving the ownership in the hands of the countries themselves. IOS money was to fuel the development.

Then IOS began to go sour with the decline in the U.S. and other stock markets.

Helps Its Ally

In December, 1969, King Resources helped its ally by acting as agent in the sale of Canadian Arctic leases which allowed IOS to boost the assets of its flagship Fund of Funds to \$700 million. The curious, end-of-the-year boost this gave to IOS is being questioned in financial circles.

Such questioning is part of the crisis of confidence that today hobbles the Cornfeld empire.

With IOS in trouble, plans for "wealth development for any country in the world" could become only a dream for John King. So he is on the scene in Europe, raising money to gain control and keep IOS going.

But Bernard Cornfeld helped John King's empire to grow. John King is now trying to help Bernard Cornfeld's empire stay alive. It's the least a virtual partner can do.

And in the end, nothing much may be changed at all despite all the talk of Geneva.

© Los Angeles Times

Congress Opens Trade Hearings

Nixon Opposes Legislated Import Quotas

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).

President Nixon's chief trade official told the House Ways and Means Committee today that the administration was opposed to legislation to impose import quotas on textiles and shoes.

Carl L. Gilbert, the special representative for trade negotiations, said the administration still preferred a "voluntary solution" of the textile problem and added, "I believe we are making headway."

In negotiations with supplying countries, led by Japan.

As for footwear, he disclosed that an inter-agency task force, which has just reported to the President, had concluded unanimously that "wide variations in the industry made industry-wide relief inappropriate."

He said a program—its specifics as to detail—to help the

industry would be announced "soon."

Mr. Gilbert was the first witness as the committee opened hearings on trade legislation, including bills that would impose quotas on textiles and shoes.

In another development, President Nixon disclosed in a letter to the chairman of the committee, Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., that the administration would submit a legislative proposal to improve the tax situation for income earned in exports.

This was probably a reference to the proposed new Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC), which would provide a tax shelter for profits earned from exports.

Mr. Gilbert's prepared testimony was devoted to the four-part administration trade bill. He added his brief comments on textiles and shoes at the end. There had been hints from Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans that the administration, despairing of a negotiated solution, might support legislated quotas for textiles.

Rep. Mills indicated disappointment at the failure of "our friends," including Japan, to agree on a voluntary limitation of their exports. While he did not say he would back quota legislation, he indicated he would do so unless there is progress toward a negotiated settlement.

The administration bill would grant to the President modest tariff-cutting authority, would make it easier for industries and workers to win relief under the "escape clause" and adjustment assistance provisions of the basic law, would repeal the "American Selling Price" system of customs valuation for certain chemicals and would increase the President's authority to retaliate against "unfair" trade practices by foreign countries.

Mr. Gilbert said: "The proposals before you are modest in scope but significant in their impact." He said "they will permit us to continue to move toward freer world trade on a fair and balanced basis."

Castro Fails to Hit Pledged Sugar Target, Say Experts

By Juan de Onis

MEXICO CITY, May 11 (NYT).

The 11-million-ton sugar crop target, on which Premier Fidel Castro staked the "honor" of the Cuban revolution, is now unattainable, according to expert analysts of the latest crop figures.

Cuban sugar production is watched closely by government and industry experts in Mexico, which exports a significant amount of sugar.

The Ministry of Sugar has announced in Havana that the current harvest has reached 7.7 million metric tons.

This means that the harvest is 18 days behind schedule, with the best period past. The sugar content of the cane is dropping and the proximity of summer rains means slower work in the fields.

In 1962 Cuba had its biggest ever sugar crop—7.9 million metric

tons harvested in 110 days. The current harvest started last October and has been extended until July, or more than 300 days.

Sugar experts here now estimate that the Cuban total in July will reach a maximum of 9 million tons. This will be a record crop but the extended harvest will result in much higher costs than in any previous year.

The 11-million-ton target has been the main national preoccupation for more than 18 months, requiring major investments in planting, irrigation, fertilizer, the re-equipment of transport facilities and mills and the mobilization of labor, involving 400,000 cutters.

According to Cuban official statements, the main setbacks have involved problems in the delivery of cane to the mills and breakdowns at the mills.

Philips' Profit Climbs 21% For Quarter

Nippon Steel, Sumitomo Show Half-Year Gain

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange crunched downward today as the trading pace, hobbling along at a mere 6.55 million shares, was the slowest since the "summer doldrums" of 1967.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 7.86 to 710.07, or only a whisker above its lowest level since August, 1968.

Brokers and investors alike appeared to be caught in the grip of anxiety over the expanded war in Asia, as well as last Friday's violent clashes during anti-war demonstrations within the shadow of the Big Board.

An uneasy calm prevailed in the financial district where helmeted construction workers marched and large contingents of police patrolled the barricaded streets. One broker said: "I saw a lot of cops when I came to work this morning—a lot more cops than customers."

It was, judging by the statistics alone, a thoroughly dismal "blue Monday."

Nippon Steel

TOKYO, May 11 (Reuters).—Nippon Steel, recently formed by the merger of Fuji and Yawata Steel, reported today that net profit in the six months ended March 31 totaled 8.57 billion yen (\$23.8 million), 30 percent over comparable figures for the year-earlier half.

Sales rose up 19 percent at 343.2 billion yen (\$953.8 million).

Sumitomo Bank

Revenue and profits in the first half rose 2 percent at Sumitomo Bank. Profits rose to 11.9 billion yen (\$33.06 million) on gross revenues of 102.53 billion yen (\$284.8 million). In the 1969 half, profits totaled 11.03 billion yen on revenues of 94.58 billion yen.

Fed Shifts Policy to Slow Expanding Monetary Supply

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).

The Federal Reserve System tightened its credit policy during April to counteract an "unexpected" rise in the money supply, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said yesterday.

In an unusually frank discussion of the central bank's current tactics, the New York bank—which has responsibility for the day-to-day execution of monetary policy—asserted that the monetary and bank credit aggregates expanded strongly in April, and the Fed "interposed some resistance to the acceleration that developed."

The somewhat firmer money market suggested, the bank said in its official monthly review, "that the monetary authorities were alert to the dangers of overly rapid money expansion." Early this year the Fed set "modest growth in the monetary aggregates" as the aim of its policy.

The confirmation of a shift in its policy emphasis came at a time when there is great doubt and uncertainty in the credit markets because of the basic changes in operating tactics that were adopted in mid-January.

At that time, the Fed abandoned its longtime stress on money-market conditions as the primary target of its credit policy and decided instead to put more stress on the rate of growth in the monetary aggregates, particularly bank credit and the money supply.

Government bond dealers, who have long been accustomed to guiding their daily business on the basis of judgments as to what level of short-term interest rates the Fed desired at a given moment, have been upset and confused by the shift in tactics.

Some dealers tend to blame the Fed for the near future that the Treasury encountered in its \$3.5 billion note sale last week (as part of a much larger \$16.6 billion refunding).

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Stocks a Whisker Above '70 Low

By Vartan G. Vartan

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Volume Lowest Since August, '67

Glamour stocks, a group that has been going through the wringer in recent weeks, were particularly hard hit. But weakness spread throughout the list. Not a single issue made a new high and all of the 15 most active stocks ended with losses.

Volume on the Big Board has been drying up—and thus creating additional red ink for the exchange's hard-pressed brokerage houses. Last Friday's turnover of 8.83 million shares had ranked as the slowest session of this year.

Telex, the most heavily traded issue, also displayed the biggest percentage decline among all common stocks. The computer equipment stock tumbled 4 3/8 to 14 7/8 as 486,400 shares changed hands. It was one of 242 issues registering new lows.

The stock suffered from a lead article in Barron's, which main-

tained that the company utilizes "exotic accounting" that enables it "to book tomorrow's profits today."

The company today took issue with the article, which was written by an accountant.

The Telex plunge, which prior to a recent 5-for-1 split had soared to a spectacular high of 159 1/2 this year, cast a pall over other glamour issues. It has been a portfolio favorite of "go-go" mutual funds.

Memorex fell 3 3/4 to 77 and Xerox dropped 3 to 79 3/4.

Fairchild Camera toppled 4 1/4 to 35 5/8. Last week, it fell 13 3/8, following a report that the company was feeling a slowdown in semiconductor orders. Earlier this year, Fairchild sold as high as 96.

IBM fell 5 to 285 1/2 and National Cash fell 5 1/2 to 118.

Zurn Industries declined 2 to 18 3/4 after trading this year at 33. Point-plus losses appeared in such blue chips as Westinghouse Electric and Du Pont. Both Procter & Gamble and General Foods lost a point.

There was no trading in Midwest Oil, pending a news announcement from the company. Last Friday, it had soared 7 1/2 to 72 1/2 as the best point gainer in a dismal session.

Gulf & Western Industries declined 1 1/3 to 12 1/4. A year and a half ago, shares of the conglomerate peaked out at 64 1/4.

U.S. Steel Lifts Prices 4.7%; Follows Bethlehem

PITTSBURGH, May 11 (Reuters).

The nation's highest steel firm today raised prices 4.7 percent on the industry's single most important product, following a similar move at the end of last month by its nearest competitor.

U.S. Steel Corp. said today that its increase would become effective June 1, the same date that Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s new price takes effect.

The increase covers hot and cold rolled sheets and galvanized sheets. These comprise about 35 percent of the industry's total shipments and are used in automobiles, refrigerators and many other consumer items.

With the nation's two biggest producers lifting their prices, it is expected that the increase will become industry-wide. The announcement by Bethlehem last month drew no comment from the White House, despite the fact that it was the second time this year on the products involved.

The Nixon administration's domestic economic policy is aimed at bringing inflation under control. Its restrictive policies have reduced spending by all levels of government, lifted the unemployment rate to a five-year high, resulted in sharply lower corporate profits which have sent stock prices nose-diving—and have brought protests from business and labor.

However, the government has maintained that its policies are necessary to reduce the rate of overall price increase.

The official government position is that the normal time lag between implementation of policy and impact on prices has accounted for the continuing rise in price levels, but that within six to nine months its effect would be felt.

However, the steel price hike, with its probable impact on a wide array of consumer products, will likely make it difficult for the administration to maintain its policies.

Base prices on the same steel products were lifted more than 3 percent on Feb. 1.

Norton Simon Sets Bid

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP).—Norton Simon Inc., a billion-dollar conglomerate, will buy the 46-year-old publishing house of Simon and Schuster for \$23.5 million in cash and 13.2 percent expansion rate in March.

The move suggests some of the difficulties the monetary authorities may encounter in trying to control monetary aggregates in the short run," the bank said.

The erratic fluctuations in the money supply in the first quarter—a 9 percent annual rate of expansion in January, 10.7 percent rate of contraction in February and 13.2 percent expansion rate in March—suggest some of the difficulties the monetary authorities may encounter in trying to control monetary aggregates in the short run," the bank said.

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[illegible][illegible]

23 1/4	17 1/4	Canal Rd	1.18	1	17 1/4	17 1/4
20 1/2	24 1/4	Cap C Bdst		45	26 1/4	26 1/4
57 1/4	46	Carbrun	1.40	x11	48 1/4	48 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4	Canal Rd	1.18	1	17 1/4	17 1/4

[illegible]

Ware Group:	Var	Py	6.13	6.66	Y
Cal	10.12	11.06	Inv Resh	4.15	4.54
Wr	10.66	11.65	Islel	15.81	16.30
Ita	6.45	7.05	Ivy	6.36	6.36
m	3.27	4.13	1. Hock	6.48	7.05

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on next page)

HT73

Tokyo Exchange			May 11, 1950		
	Price		Yen	Price	
Asahi Glass	168	Manbu E. Ind.	630		
Caneo Cam.	410	Manbu El. Wks.	674		
Dai Nip. Print.	244	Nausha Bay Ind.	58		
Fuji Bank	—	Mitsui & Co.	151		
Fuji Photo	1467	Mitsubishi	318		
Fujitsu	172	Nippon Elec.	258		
Hirachi	123	Sanmei	004		
Honda	193	Sony Corp.	2,484		
C. Rich	137	Suntomo Sh.	290		
Ind. Air Lines	1,008	Taiyaku Marine	112		
Kao Soap	342	Tokuda Chem.	320		
Komatsu	254	Tokai	82		
Kirin Brewery	178	Tokyo Marine	230		
Komatsu	237	Toray	134		
Kubota & Wks.	294	Tokyo Motor	283		

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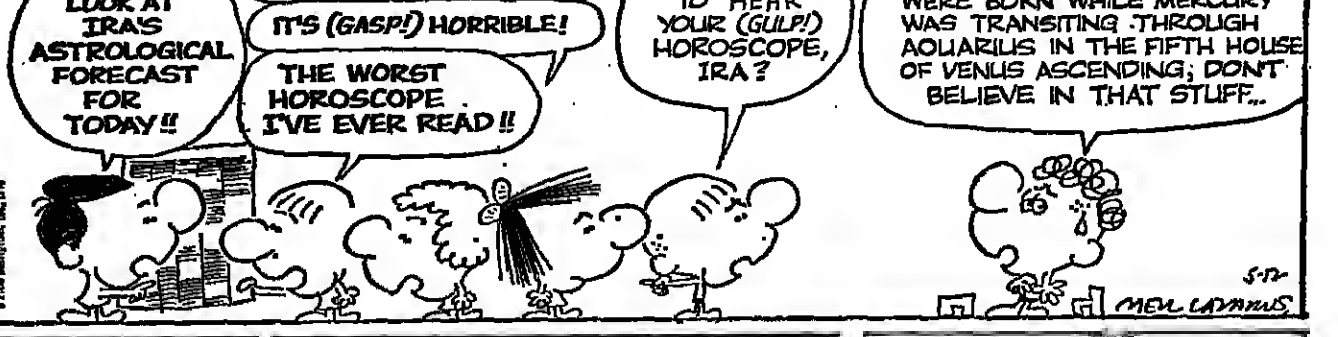
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



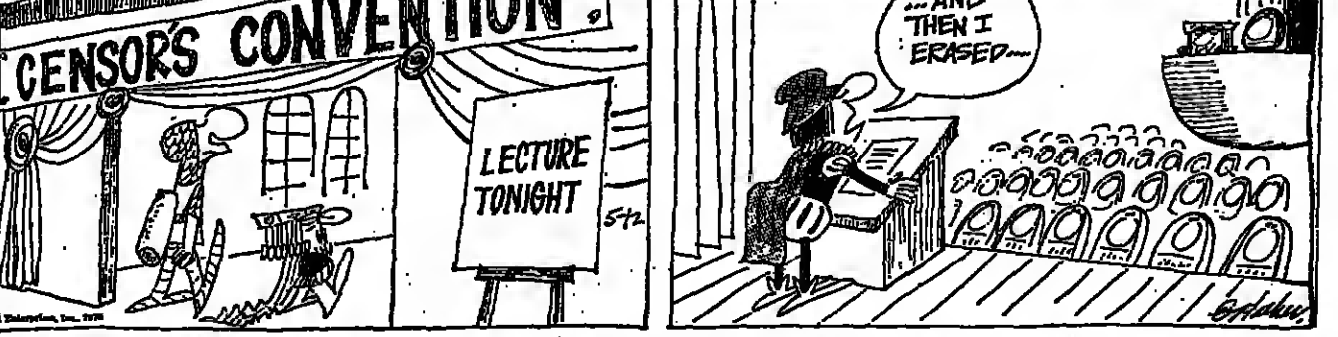
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened one no-trump as shown in the diagram. East won with the ace and returned a club for his partner to ruff. West shifted to a low diamond and the defenders cross-ruffed merrily. When the smoke had cleared, South was down two tricks for a penalty of 500.

South promptly made a cue-bid of three diamonds—too promptly, because he had failed to ascertain that two diamonds was an artificial bid. Three diamonds sounded like a natural bid to North, who passed under the impression that his partner held a long diamond suit.

West was looking forward to defending a contract of three diamonds when East came to South's rescue. For reasons known only to himself he bid three no-trump, perhaps with the idea of inducing West to bid some suit other than diamonds.

West was resigned to having to play in four diamonds doubled, down a few tricks, instead of defending three diamonds, but it was now South's turn to rescue the opposition. Instead of doubling three no-trump, which would have led to a substantial profit for his side, he ventured four hearts.

West did not feel any better. It seemed to him that North-South were going to make a vulnerable game instead of failing ignominiously in three diamonds. But the bidding was not over; East contributed a double, no doubt with the idea of suggesting a diamond lead.

On the face of it four hearts seems a sensible contract for North-South, but South was not happy with the result. West led his singleton club as the best contribution he could make to

the defeat of the contract. East won with the ace and returned a club for his partner to ruff. West shifted to a low diamond and the defenders cross-ruffed merrily. When the smoke had cleared, South was down two tricks for a penalty of 500.

"I could have left them in three diamonds, but we got a better score this way," observed East unrepentantly. The other players were speechless.

NORTH
♠ 63
♥ A K 10
♦ A K 10
♣ Q 8 4 3 2

EAST
♠ K Q J 10 9 7
♥ 7 2
♦ Q 9 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 10

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 4 2
♥ Q J 10 9 8
♦ 8 2
♣ K 6 5

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1. GOURMET COOK'S 'AIDS'
6. ROLL OF CLOTH
10. TRAVELER
14. CONSTELLATION
15. MEDLEY
18. REDUCE
17. HEADRESS
18. ROPE FIBER
19. JASON'S SHIP
20. OSCAR WINNER OF 1968
22. DEVIL'S DESERT
24. CARD GAME
25. FRESHWATER FISH
28. BENCH OCCUPANT
31. PUNISH
35. PSYCHIATRY WORD
36. ROMAN HOUSE AREAS
38. TEST
39. BROOKLYN GIRL WHO MADE GOOD
42. DULL
43. IN THE LEAST
44. MAIDEN-NAME DESIGNATION
45. CHARGE
47. BIBLICAL JUDGE
48. TROPICAL APPLE

DOWN
1. LOVE STORY
2. THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN
3. DISTANCE IN VIGIL
4. TRAVEL WITH MY AUNT
5. ORDER OF ST. LOUIS
6. THE GODFATHER, PART II
7. THE GANG THAT CAME TO THE GUN
8. GREAT LION OF GOD
9. LOCAL AMERICAN
10. MR. ESMEREAU'S PLANET
11. UP THE ORGANIZATION
12. STURDY
13. WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT
14. MAYA QUEEN
15. THE SENTINEL WOMAN
16. LOVE AND WILL, MAY
17. SHOOT WHY THE CAPED
18. THE SELLING OF THE PRESIDENT
19. THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
20. HART TUNES
(These figures are for the week ending May 9.)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Hiya, Mr. Wilson! I came over to help ya get my kite down from your chimney!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IXOCT
SNURP
CEEDDO
ENOMAY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BROOK, AGLOW, NINETY, IMPEND
Answers: Why you shouldn't criticize madams—THEY WERE BORN THAT WAY

BOOKS

MAIGRET HESITATES

By Georges Simenon. Translated from the French by Lyn Muir. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book: Harcourt, Brace & World. 184 pp. \$4.95.

JIGSAW: An 87th Precinct Mystery

By Ed McBain. Doubleday. 161 pp. \$4.95.

QUEEN'S PAWN

By Victor Canning. Morrow. 270 pp. \$5.95.

HIGH TIDE

By P. M. Hubbard. Atheneum. 181 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AFTER some 500 books, Georges Simenon has perfected a fictional technique that works so well one wonders why nobody else can ever bring it off. He selects a situation, clamps it like a hunk of pure carbon in a vice, notches and grooves it with details, applies the sharp edge of a steel plate to it, and with the single blow of a mallet, cleaves it. Behold: a diamond, each facet refracting the light in a different way. All too often, his imitations both the operation by failing to use that steel plate (intelligence? irony? insight?); they come down like sledge hammers on the gem and smash it, leaving what looks like a mess of broken glass all over the table.

In "Maigret Hesitates," the situation is a tense household on Avenue Marigny, where a wealthy maritime lawyer, his wife, their children, servants and clerks and an attractive secretary circle around one another waiting for a psychological time bomb to explode. As usual in the later Maigret novels, the mystery resides not so much in events as in character. Arrondissements detective will identify the villain halfway through the book. Simenon seems more interested in an aspect of insanity, convincingly embodied in one member of the household, and how Article 64 of the Penal Code will cope with that insanity. That is, of course, is another diamond.

"Jigsaw" is Ed McBain's 23d novel about the 87th Precinct, and one almost wishes Evan Hunter would abandon his "serious" fiction and stick to these pseudonymous police procedurals. They are tough, they are carefully plotted and invariably informative. I can't think why McBain insists on calling Manhattan "Isola," and so on, but he writes of the city I must wake up in, and there is blood all over his typewriter keys.

Deafening Bronx gang Carrella are trying to put together a photograph, pieces of which have been bequeathed to a motley crew of hangers and low-lives, that reveal the whereabouts of \$750,000 missing after an old bank robbery. Acquiring the pieces of the puzzle and fitting them in, take the detectives into a gallery of gay bars, slum housing, suburban palaces, and the past. If McBain telegraphs his punches somewhat, he makes up for it by deft handling of a potentially dangerous foray into racial humor.

Like McBain, Victor Canning gives us an enormous amount of information—on high finance, real-estate fraud, movie gas, gold smuggling. He's something of a windbag, but the plot of "Queen's Pawn" is superb, beginning with a retired crook blackmailed into a comeback and ending, a dozen betrayals and almost as many corpses later, with an attempt to pirate a ton of gold bullion from the Queen Elizabeth by helicopter. Can-

ning stays well ahead of the armchair detective. If only his sex scenes didn't come out of the attic of auterotic fantasy (chudders of "rapture, possessive-you-never... too many silicone-inflated breasts make for pornography, which is truly just misogyny with a heavy-breathing leech."

P. M. Hubbard has written a number of suspense stories and a good novel about post-impetrial India called "The Country of Again" (1968). Disasters seem to stalk his protagonists stealthily, only to mug them while they are admiring the sunset. His style, quiet almost to the point of reticence and evocative in a manner more musical than literary, works the same way; it mugs the imagination.

In "High Tide," a man accidentally kills the motorist who had accidentally killed his dog, goes to prison, is released buys a boat and drifts down the English coast like a sort of epistemological question mark. He knows something, but knows not what he knows. There is a treasure. People follow him some to service his urgencies others to commit mayhem. He falls in love, and because Mr. Hubbard is not a pornographer, it is a love with some mystery and some embarrassment in it as well as glitzy secretions. Very good, really, although I never do learn why Celia stays on with the Bad Guys in the first place. Ah, but questions marks are scythes in the meadow of mystery.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 100 bookstores in 42 cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent last week's appearances.

Week of May 4-10

1. Love Story
2. The French Lieutenant's Woman
3. Distance in Vigil
4. Travel with My Aunt
5. Order of St. Louis
6. The Godfather, Part II
7. The Gang That Came to the Gun
8. Great Lion of God
9. Local American
10. Mr. Esmereau's Planet
11. Up the Organization
12. Sturdy
13. Wanted to Know About
14. Maya Queen
15. The Sentinel Woman
16. Love and Will, May
17. Shoot Why the Caped
18. The Selling of the President
19. The American Dictionary of the English Language
20. Hart Tunes
(These figures are for the week ending May 9.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS
1. Gourmet cook's 'aids'
6. Roll of cloth
10. Traveler
14. Constellation
15. Medley
18. Reduce
17. Headress
18. Rope fiber
19. Jason's ship
20. Oscar winner of 1968
22. Devil's desert
24. Card game
25. Freshwater fish
28. Bench occupant
31. Punish
35. Psychiatry word
36. Roman house areas
38. Test
39. Brooklyn girl who made good
42. Dull
43. In the least
44. Maiden-name designation
45. Charge
47. Biblical judge
48. Tropical apple

DOWN
1. Love Story
2. The French Lieutenant's Woman
3. Distance in Vigil
4. Travel with My Aunt
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